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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,354.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9503
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6893
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Mar. 1908
[illegible] BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
[illegible]ANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

[illegible]ES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th March, 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. P[illegible]	17th April 1908.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to .... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 12th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 13th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5990	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
†**City of London	...	22 "	24 "	..	15 "
‡**City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
‡a Trafford Hall	—	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service. a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

†Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

‡Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price. Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
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SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

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No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

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MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

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London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

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Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

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BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.

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EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS. 7 to 8-30 (S. T.) 9-30 to 11 (S. T.) EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.

By request of the Public, 3 SHOWS on EVERY SATURDAY, from 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 18	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	" 4	Third "	As. 8
First Class	" 2	Fourth "	" 4 (Natives only)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price, to First and Second Class only. Children under 10 years of age, half-price to all Classes, except Third and Fourth. Box and First Class Tickets Reserved from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

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A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

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POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES
"DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

THREE STANDARD BLENDS.

YELLOW LABEL ... ... 1 Re. 2 As.
BLUE LABEL ... ... 1 Re.
RED LABEL ... ... 12 As.

FINEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE,

DIRECT FROM THE TEA GARDEN TO THE TEAPOT.

25,000 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, THROUGHOUT THE WOLRD.

BOMBAY OFFICE, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up .... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khotsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

The Great Eastern Remedy
for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Bulrampore.*—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable 'Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILI.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin disease."

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co. for the erection of NEW BUILDINGS, at Dockyard Road, Mazgaon, for the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The Plans, Specification and Schedule of Rates may be inspected at the office of the Undersigned where forms of Tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3. Each Contractor shall deposit with his Tender a sum of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of good faith and this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, refusal or delay in signing the Contract; this deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in to the office of the Undersigned on or before 2 P.M. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1908.

Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHAMBERS AND FRITCHLEY, Architects, &c.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, 4-3-1908.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership business carried on by the Undersigned in partnership with SHA GIRDHER GORDHANDAS, under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI & CO., was DISSOLVED from the 14th day of Assu Vad 8, 1963, (i.e. 4th November, 1907) being the date on which the said Sha Girdher Gordhandass died, and the Undersigned, as the SOLE SURVIVING PARTNER, has since the date aforesaid, carried on and conducted the said business on his own account under the said name and style of Sakerlal Girjashanker Desai and Co.

And notice is hereby given that the Undersigned will, from the 4th day of November, 1907, (Savant 1964), carry on his said business under the name and style of SAKERLAL GIRJASHANKER DESAI on his own account.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

SAKERLAL GIRJASHUNKER DESAI.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 4-45 p. m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-10 p. m. (S. T.). to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Friday, the 6th March, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., *Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TO BID FAREWELL TO RT. WOR. BRO. THE HON'BLE SIR L. H. JENKINS, KT., K.C.I.E., DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

A CONVERSAZIONE

Will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1908, from 5-30 to 7 P.M. (S.T.)

Tickets (Rs. 2 each) may be had from—

Wor. Bro. C. B. ROBINSON (Thomson & Taylor);
" " H. G. HYDE (Hoar & Co.);
All W.M.'s of Lodges under the English Constitution;
The Hall Secretary; and
The Undersigned.

MORNING DRESS. DARK COATS.
CRAFT APRONS ONLY.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

N. ROBERTS, D. G. Secretary.

29, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO SELL in one lot, for philatelic purposes only, the unused stock of HOLKER POSTAGE STAMPS marked "Service" of the face value of over 1¼ lacs of Rupees. Applications of offer will be received by the Undersigned until 15th of April, 1908.

SYED ALI HASAN, Revenue Member, Durbar, Indore.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAVALCHAND HIRACHAND has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with all trees and plants thereon situate at Matunga, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, being the moiety to the north of the piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 11395 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 86, Collector's New No. 3629, and New Survey No. 179, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5547, Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the north by the land of Babool Gamat, on or towards the south by the land of Lalla Gopal, on or towards the east partly by the land of G. F. De Silva and partly by the land of Balkrishna Trimbuckji and partly by the land of the vendor and on or towards the west by the public road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Matunga with all trees and plants thereon, admeasuring about 863 sq. yds. or thereabouts being the moiety to the north of the piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 1726 sq. yds. bearing Collector's Old Nos. 119 and 132, New No. 12951, and New Survey Nos. 180, 180 and 186, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward O No. 5546, Street No. 22, and bounded on or towards the north by the land of Balkrishna Trimbuck, on or towards the south by the land of Narayen Sadoba, on or towards the east by the Water Drain, on or towards the west partly by the land hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the land of the vendor.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1908.

ARDESIR HARMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 600 TEAKWOOD RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI, 5th March, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to ONE P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, SLUICE VALVES, STOP TAPS, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 690 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI, 5TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PEACHEY is by mutual agreement terminated from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 24th November, 1900, granted by me in favor of Mr. PEACHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, Attorney in India for Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., at Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, Attorney in India for Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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WANTED.—A PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 75,000 in a big and well-known English Firm of very good standing.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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PROGRAMME

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1. Selection ....Band of H. M. S. "Hyacinth."
2. Song ....My Sweetheart when a boy W. Morgan. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
3. Duel ...."Maying"..................Alice Smith. Miss CLARA PROCTER, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
4. Song.........."On the banks of Allan Water." Lady MAUD WARRENDER. (Accompanist, Mr. THEODORE FLINT.)
5. Song.........."Three for Jack ....W. H. Squire. Mr. C. F. HILL.
6. Song........"Il Bacio.............Ardite. Miss CLARA PROCTER.
7. Song.........."The Anchor's weighed"...Brahm. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
8. Song.........."Goodbye" ....Tosti. Lady MAUD WARRENDER.

INTERVAL.

Band of H. M. S. "Hyacinth" will play during the Interval.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 6th instant, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Nancy Khairaj stable at Mazagon, near the Mazagon Railway bridge, by order of the Mortgagor, Marwari Jaitha Luckha and Co., and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Thacker Soorjee Damjee.

About 10 victorias and 20 horses.

The carriages will be sold together with their licenses and will be transferred to the purchasers.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 bay Australian gelding, thoroughly broken to harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time) sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in "Curzon house," Apollo Bunder, Mereweather Road, near the Saluting Battery (ground floor), the very valuable and artistic design teak and black mahogany and mahoganised furniture by Robert Bresleaur, and Benjamin, also richly open carved and Ceylon-made articles, such as dining-table and chairs, large sideboard, dumbwaiters, newly design cabinets, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, zoonda cupboard, single and double almyras, tile-top teapoys, Army and Navy porcelain ware, cloth and gown-presses, porcelain, jardiniers, rich flowerpots, chest-of-drawers, 1 set very handsome Louise the XVI pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich silk tapestry, 1 chest containing spoons and fork by Walker and Hall, doctor's surgical mahogany case, complete, medicine chest, iron and brass beds, Treacher's glassware, typewriter, real Persian carpets, 1 large English fire and thief-proof Miliner's safe on stand, 1 large musical box with dancing Bool-Bool mandoline and guitar tunes, piano, a set of very elegant gold-gilt clock with side ornaments in dome, marble and dresden figures, rich satsuma, and old China jars and ivory figures and vases, marble clock by Hamilton, Singer's sewing machine, brass curtain rods, rich silver platedware by Elkington, Reed, Barton, Walker, and Hall, 1 large old China figure, and jars (very rare), ice box, very rare light-house and wind-mill clock by Lund and Blockly, Corinthian pillar, hall lamp, pictures, a collection of books, history of nations, Encyclopædia, Campbell's poetical works, engineering books, etc., 1 English hercules, horse-action saddle by Vigor and Co., garden pots on iron stand, gas lamps, electric bell, new China and coir matting, pasteur filter, copper pots and boilers, &c.

The property of Max Doelly, Esq., of Mahalar and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidass.

Parcel No. 423—1 Bunch, 5 strings, 159 pearls, about 167 chows.

	1 Do.	7 do.	298 do.	67 chows
	1 Do.	7 do.	351 do.	32 do.
Parcel No. 424 =	1 Do.	4 do.	108 do.	94 do.

By order of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchund Kalidass.

Parcel No. 30—1 bunch 55 pearls about 90 chows.
Parcel No. 31—1 bunch 28 pearls about 120 chows.

The above is now on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1908 to 31st March, 1909, and fees in the Fort Markets, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from flesh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the caves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1908 to 31st March, 1909.

For particulars and condition of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

Plots No.	Approximate area		Plots No.	Approximate area.
13	388 qt. yds.		18	567 qt. yds.
14	570 "		19	567 "
15	567 "		101	600 "
16	567 "	Shaik Memon St. Plots	121	400 "
17	567 "		122	270 "
			123	270 "

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1908.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 505, care of 'Bombay Gazette.'

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servant Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Floor, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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HAVE YOU GOT McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" for 1908? If not write to F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. High Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

STABLING.—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply, Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A desirable OFFICE on the ground floor of the Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street. Use of fittings and Electric Lights and Fans included in the rent. For further particulars enquire of CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of THE EMPIRE, LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MANAGER for an Up-country Mill for a period of 4 to 5 months. Apply by letter—DRENNAN & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

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IN Building overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:

SECOND-FLOOR:—TWO fine airy OFFICE ROOMS, with Gallery. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE YACHT "MIDGIT."

Under instructions from Lieutenant E. C. Griffin, R.A., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.), at Apollo Bunder, near the Royal Bombay Yacht Club steps.

The Royal Artillery Officers' Yacht "Midgit" of the Tomtitt class, with all her accessories, has won many races of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and is in good order.

The Yacht is open for inspection from Monday till the day of sale at the above place where she is now anchored.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dinner-waggon, bookstand, bookcase, cabinet, side-board, card table, writing table, hat-stand, cloth-basket, easy-chair, chest-of-drawers, clothes-press, teapoys, dining table, iron bedstead, plated salver, teaset, butter pot, flower vases, teapot, biscuit box, milk jug, Waverly typewriter, folding harmonium, phonograph.

On account of the concerned:

Ex. S. S. Watenfels.

The undermentioned 4 cases landed in damaged condition.

E. 107-3444—1 case 48 dozen penknives.
H. M. 3152-2629—1 case 200 dozen pocket knives.
H. L. H. 352-8683—1 case 75 gross tin spoons.
T. F. 300-1—1 case 100 dozen penknives.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 " " " Vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Gulshan," Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and neat made French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, bedroom and office-room furniture, by Winbridge, Lazarus of Calcutta, etc., also English made furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, mahogany sweet-toned grand pianoforte by John Broadwood, mahogany, full size slate billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta with balls, cues, six light gaslamps, etc., rich satsuma, brass and English table ornaments, very handsome specially made silver mounted panel cabinet, rich Persian and Indian carpets, fancy door curtains, pictures, incandescent gas, bracket and hanging lamps, rubber-tyred office brougham and rubber-tyred buggy by Stuart of Calcutta, sets of single and double harness, lady's and gent's sadles, one 6 H. P. motor car by Clement, in working order, a collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of the Honourable Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

High Court O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 695 of 1903.

Nandram Mathradas and another.............. Plaintiffs

vs.

Haroon Haji Vyedina and others ....Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the reciver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order passed therein on the 24th day of August, 1907, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the first day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and tax ground together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being in Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2144, Street No. 401-403, Jackeria Masjid and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 271, New No. 1878, Old Survey No. 2582, New Survey No. 2940, admeasuring 201 6-9 square yards according to the title-deeds of the said property, but only 127 square yards according to Collector's Bills and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a water passage and house of Haji Jiva Abdulla and on or towards the south by a water passage and the house of Haji Ebrahim Cadoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., solicitors, at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 10 BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 50 Cases Tape Bordered White Nainsooks.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Lalbhoy Chunilal and others concerned:

Ex. s. s. "City of Madras."
1152-7—6 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches 22 yds.
1092-3—2 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 45 inches 22 yds.
Ex s. s. "City of York."
1094-9—6 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks, 45 inches 22 yds.
Ex s. s. "Olympia."
1112-21—10 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches, 22 yds.
1158-9—2 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks, 50 inches, 22 yds.
1122-6—5 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches, 22 yds.
Ex s. s. "Sutton Hall."
1132-5—4 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 45 inches, 22 yds.
1100-2—3 Cases each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 45 inches, 22 yds.
1160-1—2 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks 50 inches, 22 yds.
Ex s. s. "Clan Sinclair."
1136-41—6 Cases, each 150 pieces, tape bordered white Nainsooks, 45 inches 22 yds.
Ex s. s. "Trafford Hall."
1103-6—4 Cases, each 150 pieces tape bordered white Nainsooks, 45 inches 22 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will be paid and the goods cleared from the warehouse within one month from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the slate godown No. C. of Mr. Vurdbhusan Jetsy at Colaba by order of Marwaree Harmukhrai Amaluckchund and on account and at the risk of Messrs W. Wolf and Sons.

100 F. P. Bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1908.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, also Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c. HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sweaters (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c. THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, Salesman, GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3½ per cent. Consols ...	88 1/13	1/16	
3 do. Rentes... ...	97 1/2		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 1/2		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 11/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/2		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8		1/16
Do. in New York ...	55 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19	un chgd	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·47 1/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 5/8		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000.
Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs. 3,80,000
Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Madras.
at 1s. 3 29 32d.
Average rate of allotment, 15·91.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 16,70,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 20,00,000
Extra Allotments:—
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Calcutta... ...Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots .. ... Steady with good business done
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sales of East Indian... ... ... 100 "
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports... ... ...23,000 "
Mid-Americans... ... ...6·11 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices:—
Mar.-Apl. Apl.-May. May-June. June-July
5·72 5·74 5·75 5·74
+05 +06 +06 +06
July-Aug. Aug.-Sept. Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Nov.-Dec.
5·70 5·61 5·53 5·45 5·43
+05 +04 +04 +03 +04

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...22,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... "
Spot Cotton—11·45 unchanged

Futures—Month of May, 10·78—01
Do. Do. July 10·54—02
Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through selling incouraged by weakness New Orleans.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 3/8
Futures—Month of May 10·71—14
Do do July 10·67—14
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—36 3/4—May-June—London—Buyers.
Red Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/4—May-June—London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship 57 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship 57 1/2 Apl.-May H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 53 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 413 lbs., ex-ship 46 April-May—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3s.—Value.
Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...31s.
" " Mutton Tallow ...33s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Weak.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
8 Cases Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ...	Rs. 35,175 / 18,000	Jeddah	Majidi	The B & P S N Co
50 Boxes Rupees	3,00,000	Zanziba'	Reichstag	National Bank
6 Cases Sovs & Rupees	12,800	Muscat	Dumra	Comp Nat de Paris
1 Bundle do do	2,300	Busreh	do	E Hayim
5 do Rupees	12,500	Muscat	do	D Khimji
5 do do	10,000	Baharein	Bulimba	G Tricomdas
3 do do	7,500	Debai	do	G H Methawani
1 do do	3,100	Busreh	Naseri	F A Cazarani
25 Packages Sovs half Sovs, Gold Coins & Rs	1,93,050	Jeddah	Majidi	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [5TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is advised as Rs. 57 lakhs up; while their Bank rate has been reduced to 8 per cent.

Exchange:—
The reduction in the Bank of Bengal rate to-day would appear to signify that the Calcutta and Rangoon Export seasons are over and although the Bombay season is supposed to be now in full swing, there is so little doing that any likelihood of 1s. 4d. T. T. being obtainable is relegated to the end of the year. The Secretary of State was only able to sell about Rs. 17 lakhs of Council Bills on Wednesday at 1s. 3 29-32d., and has been forced to reduce the amount that will be offered next week to Rs. 20 lakhs, but even this action barely suffices to keep the market steady. There are still sellers of T.T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. and all Banks will buy credits at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight but very few are offered, and the Market closes very quiet. Far Eastern rates are also weaker.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1·4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 138
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 139 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 186 1/2

Government Paper.
The Market opened to-day at 95 13-16 ready and 96 1-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. There has been very little doing to-day either in ready Paper or for the account but with the prospects of easier money in Bengal a steadier tone is observable in the market. Calcutta quotations, are firmer at 95 13-16 ready and 96 1-16 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95-13
In Settlement... ... ... " 96-1

Bullion:—
Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down on Wednesday at 25 1-2 ready and 25 5-8 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being 55 1-4. Locally the market has been quiet with ready bars quoted at 66 13-16 ex-duty, the closing rate being slightly easier. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
We have little change to report in the position of the market. Prices for some descriptions are a trifle easier. Bengals continue to occupy chief attention, and deliveries are progressing. There are buyers of fine M. G. Bengals for May at Rs. 191. Broach continues steady, and small business has been done in "fine" for this month.
The demand for Spot cotton contiues poor, and only small business is reported.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	265 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	222	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	216	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	214	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	214	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	178 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	235	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone... ... ...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 7,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—
M.-A. A.-M. M.-J. J.-J. J.-A.
5·67 5·69 5·70 5·69 5·66
—05 —04
A.-S. S.-O. O.-N. N.-D.
5·51 5·49 5·41 5·29
—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with little business passing. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 8 8 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with little change in rates, and not much doing. We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... " " 10 0 6 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steady but the demand continues limited. We quote:—
Bold White... ... 85 per cent Rs. 55 0 0
Muggy ... ... " 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—
April-May ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Unchanged

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
April-May ... ... " 31 4 0
Tone—Steady

Cottonseed:—
Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—easier.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—
Bombay 1,380
India 80
Indian Specie Bank 51

Mills:—
David ... ... 387 1/2 April
Kohinoor 727 1/2
Maneckji Petit 3,280

Presses:—
Breul's Cawnpore 180
Hingoli 105
Khangaum 315

Miscellaneous:—
Central India Spinning ... 420

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 565
Amritsar-Patti ... ... 114 "
Tapti-Valley 427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	8,525	bales
Wheat	5,033	cwts.
Linseed	632	"
Rapeseed	196	"
Gingellyseed	5,250	"
Poppyseed	nil.	
Groundnuts	731	"
Castorseed	4,335	"
Rice	3,036	"
Myrabollams	4,525	"
Cottonseed	7,973	"
Mowraseed	430	"
Gram	2,394	"
Joowar	213	"
Maize	1,409	"

AT a meeting of prominent and influential citizens held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, a Committee was apppointed to arrange to give expression to the deep sentiments of esteem, confidence, regard and affection in which the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, is held by all communities throughout the city and the Presidency, by giving an afternoon entertainment in his honour and by inviting subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the cost of such entertainment, and founding a suitable memorial to him, including a full-sized portrait.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.
The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION-CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—February 28, at Sylvan Hall, Simla, the wife of A. B. Barnard, of a daughter.
FREEMAN—February 22, at Lahore, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Freeman, a son.
McDOUGALL—February 26, at Doloi Tea Estate, S. Sylhet, the wife of John McDougall, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILFORD—STONE—February 20, at St. George's, Banda, by the Rev. J. R. Hill, S. P. G., assisted by the Rev. E. Leggard, S. P. G., Edward Milford, Captain S. Staffordshire Regiment, and Adjutant, Agra V. R., eldest son of F. C. Milford, Esq., of Gracechurch Street, to Violet Helena, fourth daughter of C. H. Stone, Esq., R. N., 39, Collingham Place, S. W.

DEATH.

CHAMBERLAIN—March 2, at Madanapalle, the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D. D., LL. D., of the American Arcot Mission, aged 73 years.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.
MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.
Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.
The above are prepared only by
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 55m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m.; High water, 1-35m.; 2-9a., Low water, 7-46m., 7-55a.
Special celebration, Holy Communion, in memory of the late Bishop, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8 a. m.
Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Forbes Street, 4-30 to 5-30 p.m.
P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English mails of 21st ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Grand Concert in aid of the Seamen's Institute, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p.m. and 10 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h.a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 7.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Ladies' Gymkhana, first ordinary general meeting, Malabar Hill, 7 p m. Decentralization Commission, Secretariat, Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets. 6h. 46m. High water, 2-11m., 2-56a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-36a.
Sunday, March 8.—1st Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 2-48m., 3-47a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-20a.
Monday, March 9.—Municipal Corporation, 4-9 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.
Tuesday, March 10.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Com-pany, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m; Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 4-6m., 6-9a., Low water, 10-33m.
Wednesday, March 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, annual meeting, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. The Phœnix Mills, 49-51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 4-50m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-1m., 11-47a.
Thursday, March 12.—Organ Recital, St. Andrew's Church 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 6-42m., 9-18a. Low water, 2-8m., 1-15a.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,311, the daily average being 79, new admissions 569, Parsis 378, Hindoos 1,225, Mahomedans 497, Christians 211. 68 were vaccinated last month.

AUCTION SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES.—At the Town Custom House yesterday Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, assisted by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Abkari, put up for sale by public auction. eight foreign liqour licenses, and thirtysix country licenses. There was a large gathering of Parsi and Bhandaree bidders. The bid rose by a very brisk competition. The eight foreign licenses realised Rs. 10,680 and the thirty-six country liqour licenses realised Rs. 2,15,021. The remaining thirty-seven licenses will be sold to-day.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Hemsworth charged Fatehdeen Mahomed Ali and six others with being deserters from the 13th Supply and Transport Corps. The accused had left Poona without permission and were arrested yesterday at Dongri, Bombay. The Police Officer in charge of the case asked for a remand to enable him to inform the authorties in Poona. The accused admitted having deserted the Corps and were remanded into custody.

CONCERT AT GAIETY THEATRE.—In another column will be found the programme of a grand concert to be given this evening at this Theatre, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, the proceeds of which are in aid of the Seamen's Institute at the Prince's Dock. Admission is at popular rates and as the Band of H. M. S. "Hyacinth" will play during the intervals, and Lady Maud Warrender, Miss Clara Procter, Messrs. Hill and Thomas and other well-known local artistes are contributing to the excellence of the entertainment, a very enjoyable evening may be anticipated for all who can attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In the G. T. Hospital yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of Appa Sudama, (45), a Hindu labourer. In Elephanta the deceased was working as a labourer. About nine days ago when he was working in a quarry he struck a blast inadvertently. He got a severe shock and several serious injuries. He was brought to Bombay and taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Wednesday evening. The blast had remained blank without any one discovering, it being concealed under dust. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Moos Haji, a Mahomedan lad, was charged with pick-pocketing. It appeared that one Ranchhoddas Bhavan was yesterday walking along Duncan Road, when the accused took out a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 20, and annas twelve in cash from his waist-coat pocket. The complainant turned round and caught hold of the accused, the latter threw the purse into a shop. While the complainant went to get the purse, the accused ran away, but was subsequently arrested. The accused stated he found the purse lying on the ground and he picked it up. He was sentenced to receive five stripes.

THE KING EDWARD RELIEF SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of King Edward VII Relief Society for the Poor of Bombay was held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, on Tuesday, when the draft rules framed by the Select Committee were read, considered and passed and the following gentlemen appointed office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Kt.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Tribhuwandas Mangaldas, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Rao Bahadur Ragunath Sadashiv Jayakar; Honorary Joint-Secretaries, Mr. Vinayakrao Bapuji Kothare, Dr. Mehrjibhai Rustamji Sethna, L M. & S, Dr. D. A. De Monte, M. D., Mr. Abde Ali M. Kajiji, Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakar; Honorary Treasurer, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram; Honorary Auditors, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Mr. Runchoddas Tribhuvandas; Committee of Management, Mr. Frank Harrison, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Mr. Raoji Vinayakrao Jagannathji, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hamantrao Barde, Rao Saheb Balcrishna Bhivaji Tamaji Nakhava Patel, Mr. Alexander M. Tod, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, Dr. Atmaram Vasudeo Velkar, Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra Jayakar, Mr. Sayaji Naguji, Mr. Mahamadali Adamji Pirbhai, Mr. Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Mr. Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi, Mr. Anandrao Sundarji, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Messrs. Tukaram Javji Chaudhari, Messrs. Vinayakrao Ramchandra Laxumanji, Messrs. Vinayak Sadavand Joshi, Messrs. Chunilal Virbhukhandas Mehta, Messrs. Jagmohandas Bhaisett, Messrs. Motilal Jamnadas, Messrs. Damordhardas G. Sukhadvala, Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, Messrs. Dharamsi Murarji Goculdas, Messrs. Wasudeorao Deoji, Messrs. Bhuwanidas Narrondas Motiwala.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Meeting of Bombay Auxiliary.

A MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Steyning Edgerly presided.

Mr. Robert A. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer, read the report for the year 1907, which among other things stated:—

In reviewing the transactions of the twelve months under report, we find every reason for encouragement and hope. The efforts of the Society to place the Divine message in the hands of the people so that they may "read in their own tongues the wonderful works of God," are surely, if slowly, bearing fruit in the fields around us, as the subsequent pages of our Report will indicate. In our report for 1906, we were glad to record a total circulation of 120,924 copies of the Holy Scriptures in Western India,—the highest total yet registered in the annals of the Auxiliary. It was anticipated that the year 1907 would show a considerable decrease in circulation owing, firstly to the coming into force at the beginning of that year, of the Home Committee's resolution to discontinue their grants to Branch Depots at home and abroad making it necessary for us to close our Branches at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Ahmednagar, and secondly, on account of the introduction of a smaller discount policy on purchases by missionaries, colporteurs and book shops, thus bringing our Auxiliary into uniformity in this matter with our other Indian agencies. Notwithstanding these changes the Committee have much pleasure in announcing a circulation during 1907 of 119,401 copies of the Bible or some part of it, i.e. only 1,523 copies less than the record figure of the previous year though an increase of 10,729 on that registered in 1905. In the above total no fewer than 31 languages are represented, and although our largest supplies have been to the Marathi and Gujerati speaking people of the Presidency and its adjacent territory, we have been called upon to meet demands for the Divine Word in Dutch, Japanese, Portuguese, Italian and other European, and Oriental tongues to the extent above-mentioned. The Committee rejoices to be able to announce that the total circulation of the Bombay Auxiliary since its formation in 1813 now stands at nearly 2,100,000 copies.

Acting on the principle that the leaven must be put into the hands of women, if the women of India are to be leavened by the World of God the Society employed last year no less than 434 Native Christian Biblewomen in India. Of this number 60 came under the control of our Auxiliary, as compared with 25 in 1906. Reports of their work were received at the end of each quarter duly certified by their lady Missionary superintendents, and from these reports we gather that the gospel story has been read and explained to many thousands of women a large number of whom pass their lives in the seclusion of the purdah.

We are glad to observe that our Biblewomen found it possible to distribute a larger number of Scriptures than in 1906. The total sold and granted was 1,045, an increase of 263 on the previous year's figures. The cost to the Society of the Biblewomen's work carried on under our Auxiliary in 1907 was Rs. 6,081-8-0, as compared with Rs. 2,986-8-0 in 1906. Although prejudice and lack of education stand in the way of a large circulation of Scriptures being made through Biblewomen, we ask them to keep this object before them continually in all their visitations, and to endeavour to grasp every opportunity to leave the written Word in the homes and hamlets of the people.

Fifty copies of the Gospel of St. Mark in Gujarati Braille, were granted by the Society to Rev. Martin Beatty, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Parantij, Gujarat, for the blind amongst whom he labours. This is the first time a portion of the Bible has been translated into Gujarati Braille, and the welcome with which the books were received when they arrived at Parantij may be better imagined than described. The Scripture Competition questions in the Society's juvenile monthly paper "Gleanings" for 1905 were translated into Gujarati, and inserted in the Dawn of Truth in 1906. The questions were correctly answered throughout the year by 37 boys and girls belonging to various Missions in Gujrat. They were awarded Bibles and Testaments as prizes, and the names of the winners were published in "Gleanings" in due course. The Society has much pleasure in encouraging the young in this manner to study and value God's Word.

The expenditure on the year's working of the Auxiliary amounted to Rs. 39,308-11-2, and the receipts to Rs. 43,211-14 2, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 3,903-3-0. The argest item on the receipts side of the account, however; is the grant of the Parent Society to the Auxiliary. This amounted to no less a sum than Rs. 26,888-14-0, being Rs. 6,247 more than in the 1906. At a time like the present, when the Society's resources are being strained to the utmost by ever-increasing and urgent demands, the Committee invite all who pray for the coming of the Divine Kingdom amongst us, to do all they can to lessen the dependency of the Auxiliary upon the Parent Society by giving more largely to its support themselves and by endeavouring to induce others who at present do not know or have any interest in our work, to remember us with their gifts. It gives the Committee much gratification to be able to report a considerable increase in help from Western India, in the past year. The total subscriptions and donations received in 1906 was Rs. 4,006-3-7, of which Rs. 1,317 was collected in Bombay. The sum received under the head in 1907 amounted to Rs. 5,513-9-8, or an increase of over Rs. 1,500 on the figures of the previous year. Of this sum Bombay City gave Rs. 2,597-3-9 or nearly double its contributions of 1906. We would have been glad to announce the above as a record income for our Auxillary, but a careful examination of statistics brings out the fact that this record is held by the year 1858—the year after the Mutiny, when the total reached was Rs. 6,524-14-0. We rejoice however to be able to register for 1907 the largest income from Western India for 50 years, and we hope that when the figures for 1908 are made up, we will find them surpassing the record of 50 years ago.

Rev. C. Ryder Smith moved, Rev. A. S. Crichton seconded and Rev. Canon Heywood supported the adoption of the report which was carried.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said they allowed a debt of gratitude to the Secretary, Mr. Adams and to those who worked for the Society. One need only look at the report to be satisfied with the work the Society was doing. He wished the Society continued success.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

A Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsoel Mooluk, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Shah Bibi.

How long after you filed your petition for the enhancement of the sentence of Jiva that you got the first telegram from Aga Khan? I do not recollect it well.

You must recollect. Say how many days? About 10, 15 or 20 days after.

And in one of the telegrams you say Aga Khan asked you to go to his Solicitor Mr. Moos? Yes. He mentioned Mr. Moos' name in the telegram.

The Judge:—Have you looked to these telegrams?

Witness:—I did look but I did not find them.

You got the bill of costs from Messrs. Little and Company? Yes.

Have you got the draft of the telegram mentioned in that bill of costs? No. I have not got copy.

You told us that during Hasan Ali's life time you went on a tour with Ali Shah? Not during the lifetime of Hasan Ali Shah.

How many tours did you make with Ali Shah? Only once.

In what year was that? I do not know.

The time that you went on this tour were you pregnant? Not when I left this place.

You found out you were pregnant on the tour? Yes.

Is it not a fact that you did not accompany Ali Shah on tour but you joined him at Karachi? It was at Lahore that we joined Ali Shah.

You did not start with him? No.

I put it to you that you joined him at Karachi? No. He came to Lahore and I joined him there.

Did you give notice that you are going to examine 80 witnesses at Kutch and Kathiawar? I did not say any thing of the sort.

Do you know that your Solicitors gave such a notice? I do not know it.

Ali Shah went only once on tour in Kutch and Kathiawar? Yes.

Were you aware 37 witnesses were examined on your behalf in these places? I know that.

Were you aware that out of them not one of them mentioned a word about your money offering? I was not present there. I do not know.

Were you aware that some of those witnesses actually mentined that offerings were made to Ali Shah on his tour? I do not know.

Did you tell your Solicitors before your written statement was filed that you used to receive money offerings? —No.

Had you mentioned to any one that you used to get money offerings from Khojas? No.

You know that your story about going to weddings and receiving money offerings is not mentioned in your written statement or affidavit? Yes.

Did you say that to any one before your giving evidence in the witness box? All had seen with their own eyes.

The first wedding you mentioned you were present is Mukki Dala's daughter's? I and Shamsuddin were present.

What is the name of the bride and bridegroom? I don't recollect.

Where is Mukki Dala's house? I don't recollet.

Then about the wedding of Muhamad Rawjee's son, you know he was married when you were only 4 years old? Whether I was four or five years old, I was present.

Were you 4 years old? I don't recollect.

When was Muhamad Medi's marriage? After the death of my husband I did not attend weddings but presents were sent to me.

You did not join any wedding feast? No.

Who was present when that present was made to you? Myself and my children, and servants. The present was brought by his daughter Kadija.

Mention the names? Hassum Shah who was killed, and my daughter Shah Sultan Begum who is also dead.

Is there any one who is now living when that present was given? No one is now living.

As a matter of fact the Khoja women never attend Rosakhani at your house? They do attend.

If a man is wealthy, he will get Rosakhani performed more than once? Yes.

You may have occasion on which Rosakhani may be performed more than 7 or 8 times? Yes.

After each Rosakhani is performed, the Mullah pronounces his benediction? Yes, he blesses all.

However many Rosakhanis are performed, only one Ziareth is said? Yes, at the end.

Is the first Rosakhani completed before the second Mullah begins? Yes.

As a matter of fact there are many different Ziareths? Yes.

The Ziareth is to the prophet? Yes.

There is one to Ali, another to Fatima, another to Abbas, brother of Hussain, another to Ali Akbar? Yes.

There is also one to the Martyrs at Karbella? Yes.

There is also one to the prophets, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus Christ, Muhamad? Yes.

The Ziareth that you mention is the Ziareth of the Ashnasharias? Yes.

Do you say that all the followers of Hassan Ali, Ali Shah and Agakhan were Ashnasharias? Yes, as far as I know.

Is your plaint para 1 and 2, page 31, true? Yes.

Then why did you say the other day that you never heard there was a sect called Shiah Imami Ismails? It is a fact that there is such a sect. I meant the Borahs.

When you said that that para of the plaint was substantially correct you meant that Hassan Ali was the unrevealed Imam of the Borahs? I did not mean that.

Who are then the Shiah Imami Ismailis mentioned in the para of the plaint? Nobody.

Then do you mean that he was the unrevealed Imam of nobody? I meant that he was not an Imam like the 12 Imams.

Then you meant he was a Pesh Nemaz of nobody? No. He was a Pesh Nemaz of the Indians and Khojas.

Who are the Ismali Shiahs from whom Aga Khan has been for centuries getting presents and offerings? They include Moguls and Arabs.

Any one else? There are people in the Punjab and Lahore.

Do you mean that the Khojas are Ismali Shiahs? They are Shiahs but I do not know if they are Ismailis.

Did Hassan Ali get an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a month from Government? Yes.

Did you see that it was spent on the members of the family? No.

Did Ali Shah get an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month from Government? Yes.

Is that amount continued to the present Aga Khan? Yes.

Do you claim to share in that? I do not make any claim.

Do you admit that Aga Khan could spend it in any way he chooses, whether on the maintenance of the family or otherwise? Yes.

Then in your answer to the interrogatory how could you swear that these Government allowances belong to the family and that you were entitled to these allowances? I said so at that time.

You have also alleged in your written statement that Hassan Ali's pension belonged to the family? Yes.

When did you first make up your mind not to claim the Government pension? Some time ago. About a month ago.

What made you alter your mind? Because I was not the heir.

What has that to do with your not claiming the pension received by the present Aga Khan. If you were the real Aga the pension belongs to you? The answer to this I must write out.

Answer the question without writing? I can only give it in writing.

The Judge:—It is a mere waste of time.

Does the pension belong to you as the real Aga? This belongs to my son Kassum Shah.

Is he the real Aga now then? I am afraid of his life and so I said I am the real Aga.

Who murdered him? He was aimed at but the bullet pierced my servant's hand.

Whom do you charge for the murder? I do not know who.

Is your plaint para 14 correct? You stated in your written statement that that paragraph was substantially correct?—It is correct, as far as the heirs are concerned.

Is paragraph 18 correct?—Yes.

Then why do say in your interrogatory that the state ment contanied in para 14 is incorrect? I made a mistake.

Do you know what cash allowances were made to the different members?—There was no fixed allowance. Every one was given according to his expenses.

As a matter of fact you do not know which members were paid allowances and which not paid?—I know of some who were paid allowances.

Did your own childern get separate allowances? No, but they received money for their expenses.

Your daughters never got a separate cash allowance? No.

How long ago was your daughter married? About 7 or 8 years ago.

At what age do the members of the family entitled to a separate allowance? When they get themselves married or grow up.

What is the age at which they are supposed to be grown up? Must be 16 or 17.

Do the daughters of Mustafa Khan get any separate cash allowance? No.

They have all been grown up for many years? Yes.

There are numerous instances in which members of the family who are grown up did not get any separate allowance? Yes. They are living with their parents.

Is it not a fact that none of the daughters of Shahbuddin Shah get any separate allowance?—Bibi Turi and Bibi Kadija got separate allowances.

When did Bibi Turi first get a separate allowance?—After my son was killed.

How many years ago?—I do not know the year, about 8 or 9 years ago.

When did Bibi Kadija get a separate cash allowance?—At the same time.

None of the other daughters of Shahbuddin Shah, even though they are grown up, have got separate cash allowance? Not at that time.

They have never got any? Yes.

One of the daughters of Shahbuddin Shah is married to your brother Koorchikshah? Yes.

She did not receive any separate allowances? She did not.

What was his allowance before marriage?—Rs. 100. After his first marriage he got an allowance of Rs. 300.

Who fixed the allowance to the different members of the Family in Hassan Ali's time?—Shah Hassan Ali.

Who fixed the allowance in Ali Shah's time?—Ali Shah and his brothers.

Who fixed the allowance after Ali Shah's death and while the present Aga Khan was a minor?—Aga Jengir Shah and Bibi Shams ul-Mulk.

Who fixed the allowance after the present Aga Khan came of age?—It was fixed in the same way as I have mentioned.

Who fixed the allowance? Himself, his mother, Jengir Shah, Akbarshah and Moochilkshah.

Were any of the other members of the family consulted fixing allowances?—They consulted all.

Were you consulted?—Yes. I was consulted more often than any other member.

Did Moochilkshah begin to fix any allowance as soon as Hassan Ali was dead?—The allowances in Ali Shah's time were fixed by Ali Shah.

Is your answer to the interrogatory correct?—Yes.

Are all males and female members of the family entitled to the equal cash allowance as a matter of right?—All are not entitled to equal cash allowance.

Then the amount of allowance varies? Yes. It depends upon the position of the members.

Are males entitled to a larger allowance than females?—I know that the sons of the Sirkar Aga used to get more than the daughters.

According to family custom, how much could a son of the Sirkar demand as of right? I do not know.

Is it true, as stated by Haji Bibi, that any member of the family could ask as a matter of right, for allowances provided they do not ask for lakhs and crores?—I do not know beyond seeing with my own eyes that they used to receive cash allowance.

Is it true there was nothing like a separate right as to cash allowance, food, etc? It is not correct.

This was what you said in the Interrogatory that there was no separate right and how came you to make a false statement on oath? At that time I thought it to be right and now I think it is not so.

Was the food supplied to different members of the family supplied from Aga Khan's kitchen by Aga Khan's directions? Yes. They were entitled to receive it.

Why did you say then? No in answer to the interrogatory? That must be a mistake.

In your husband's lifetime you got no separate cash allowance? I did not get.

You had no carriage and horses separately from your husband? I had ladies' carriage.

Was there any limit to the number of horses that your husband could demand in his lifetime? There was no fixed number.

What is the reason that your husband could demand as much as he liked? Because he was the son of Aga Ali Shah.

The sons of Aga Khan could demand as much as they like? Yes.

Can the daughters of Aga Khan demand as many horses as they liked? They cannot demand of what is more than necessary.

Who is to be judge of what is necessary? The Aga Khan for the time being.

Same with regard to carriages and servants? Yes.

What is the limit to the demand of the other members of the family? There is limit for them.

Does the limit vary according to the position of the party? Yes.

Suppose you wanted to give a dinner party to 200 people will Aga Khan be bound to provide for your guests? Yes, he is bound.

Is there any limit to the dinner party? I have never done such things which are irregular.

Are all members of the family entitled to give such dinner party? Yes.

According to the custom of the family, members of the family are also entitled to cash allowance paid in advance? Yes.

According to the custom of the family every member of the family gives instructions to Aga Khan to what he or she is entitled to get from him? Yes.

Who told you to make a general statement at the end of the interrogatories—Nobody. I myself got it written.

Did your Solicitors advise you it was the proper thing to do? I gave instructions.

The only telegram you mention is the one by which Aga Khan asked you to withdraw the application? At that time I wished to mention one telegram.

Why did you not mention the others? At that time I did not want to say anything about the killing of my son.

Did you tell the plaintiff that the present Aga Khan had suppressed a will left by Hassan Ali? Yes.

As a matter of fact the present Aga Khan was a child of 4 years old when Hassan Ali died? Yes.

It is not very probable that a child of such age would suppress the will? It was Ali Shah who suppressed the will and all that he had came to the present Aga Khan.

Who told you that the present Aga Khan had suppressed a will? I have heard it. The mother of Akbar Shah used to say that.

Is she alive or dead? Dead.

Is any person alive now who told you that? Bibi Saheb told me.

Any one else? Elderly members of the family told me. All are dead.

Name them? Bibi Gohur, the mother of Aga Jangir Shah.

How long ago did you hear that? Many years ago, about 10 or 12 years ago.

In your own statement you said that you had no knowledge about this alleged suppression of the will Is that a mistake? Yes.

The Judge:—You charge him not only with complicity in the murder of your son but also with the suppression of a will?

Will you now withdraw the allegation about the suppression of the will when you said it was a mistake. Do you now charge him with suppression of the will?

Witness:—I have not seen it with my own eyes. It was what I had heard.

The Judge:—Do you withdraw the statement charging him with making away the will or do you adhere to it?

The witness:—I adhere to it. The will must be with him.

Futher hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

THE HOPE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN the Appeal Court on the Original Side, the Hon' Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of an appeal, in the suit of Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir against the Hope Mills Company and others, against an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar made on the 3rd December 1907. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Sir Jehangir, the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the Company, respondents and defendants.

In this suit, on the 26th January 1904, a decree was passed for the plaintiff and it was ordered that, upon the defendants paying into Court on behalf of the plaintiff £34,122-18-4 and Rs. 1,425 for debt and interest, etc., the plaintiff should reconvey to the defendants, the property mortgaged to him; and that in case of default, the plaintiff be at liberty to apply for a decree absolute for foreclosure or sale; and it was further ordered that the plaintiff be at liberty from time to time to work the mill. The defendants having failed to pay the amount decreed to the plaintiff, he applied for a decree absolute for foreclosure of the mortgaged property, but by an order of 20th August 1904, the application was refused.

By a rule nisi dated 19th October 1907, the plaintiff was required to show cause why he should not pass his account as first mortgagee in possession of the property of the first defendants, the Hope Mills, Limited, before the Commissioner of this Court; and why in taking such accounts, the Commissioner should not be directed to allow to the plaintiff the rate of interest mentioned in his mortgage deed, and not at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and why the decree should not be rectified accordingly. On the 3rd December 1907, on the rule nisi coming on before Mr. Justice Davar, he was of opinion that the decree of 26th January 1904 was manifestly defective. The learned Judge made the first part of the rule absolute, and ordered the plaintiff to pass his accounts as first mortgagee in possession, and he directed the Commissioner to take such accounts.

In the appeal heard before their Lordships, it was argued for the appellant that Mr. Justice Davar erred in directing the appellent to pass his accounts as first mortgagee in possession before the Commissioner unless the appellant instituted a suit within two months from the date of the order to establish the agreement of 3rd October 1905, made between the appellant of the one part and the respondent company and its agents of the other part. That he erred in holding that all rights between the parties arising under the agreement and subsequent transactions, should be determined in proceedings independent of the rule nisi before him. It was urged that the Judge ought to have determined in the proceedings before him whether the agreement was not binding upon the company and its agents and whether or not the agreement required the sanction of the Court, and he should have enquired into the provisions of the agreement and sanctioned the same if he held that the agreement required the sanction of the Court.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said there appeared to be no inadvertence in the decree nisi as to taking of accounts by the Comissioner. The omission must be intentional. The parties might have intended to have the accounts privately settled. New rights had come into existence after the decree, and the accounts were taken by a person selected by the parties; and therefore the accounts could not be re-opened unless mistakes or fraud was shown. The order of Mr. Justice Davar was appealable because it involved questions of rights, and also because the second part of the order to file a suit was admittedly appealable. The appeal was allowed, and the rule nisi was discharged with costs throughout. The plaintiff was at liberty to tack his costs to the mortgage debt.

POLICE COURT.

UNWHOLESOME WHEAT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, charged one Sakerchand Tricumji with possessing 333 bags of, unsound and unwholesome wheat unfit for human consumption. Mr. Gulabrai Vaishnav, Pleader, defended the accused. Dr. Godinho deposed that in consequence of information received he went in company of Assistant Inspector Adam Oomar and Sanitary Inspector Higgins to Surat Street on Tuesday last. There he found in the godown of the accused 333 bags of wheat which he found unwholesome, diseased and unfit for human consumption. The accused said the bags were sent to him by one Tricumji Visram from Karachi for sale. He found it was not fit for sale and intended to send them back to Karachi. His Worship found from the evidence of Dr. Godinho and on inspection of a sample of the wheat that it was clear that the wheat was diseased, unsound and entirely unfit for human food, and ordered its destruction.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged one Purshotam Pragji, a pedlar, with committing mischief by setting fire to the shop of one Abdul Hasan Isub Ali, a Bohra, at Bhuleshvar on the 8th February last and with causing damage to goods consisting of soap, cutlery and watches to the extent of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Mr. Khalil, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The complainant deposed that a few days ago the accused came to him and asked for goods on credit, which he refused to give. The accused thereupon held out a threat that he "would see him."

Mahadu Narayen, a ramosi, and one Manishanker Bechar deposed that they saw the accused early in the morning near the shop. The latter also deposed that he observed the accused setting fire to a quantity of waste paper and throwing it into the shop.

The accused was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

(For other Legal Intelligence see page 6.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 6.

(Before The Hon Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR).
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1477—Unwalla and P Bayabai widow and others vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum and another Mirza and M
1511—Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Maneckchand and another vs Pestonji Nesserwanji Payne and Co
1516—Payne and Co Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Mirza Mahomed Shriazi and others Craigie L and O
1519—Maneckshal J and H Wasudeo Waman and other vs Ramchandra Wairman and an other Captain and V
1520—Mulji and K Dady Jenabai widow vs Moti Goolabchand and others Wadia G and Co
1521—Ardeser H D and Co Dorabji Cursetji Shroff vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and others E F Nicholson
1-08—Wadia G and Co Jamshedji Cursetji Tarachand vs Soonabai widow Pestonji R and S
2-08—Nanu R and Co Bapuji Narayan Kathere and others vs Shamrao Balkrishna Nayek Bhaishanker K and G
4-08—Ardeser H D and Co Jamshedji Ebulji Takistwala vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and others E F Nicholson
1495—E F Nicholson The Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another Ardesir H D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal
Long Cause.

72?-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others—Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

383-06 Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

847-04—Raghavaya B and N—Gangadher Sadashiv Gokhli vs Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and R
Commercial Cause.
208-06—Madhavji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and others vs Elle Beinog ow Thakurdas and Co
Long Causes.
861-07—N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji and another vs Dalenkray Beinath Malvi H M and R
887-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavbha and another—Dikshit D and S.
23-04—Edgelow G W and Co—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai Bhaishanker K and G
405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co
310-06—Wadia G and Co—Rustomji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M
654-07—Kanga and P—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri
528-01—Payne and Co—Jamnadas Hardeyal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramruton and others—Tyabji D and Co
231-8411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Mulji and K
593-07 Smetham B and N—Jagjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavati
894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Ratton Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P
665-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monshibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co
436-07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra N gabbat vs Narayen Valjappal Bhandare and another—Raghavaya B and N
667-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalidas Jugmohandas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mehta and S
122-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and S

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

THE POOR WHITE PROBLEM.

THE problem of the English-speaking poor of Calcutta is discussed by the Rev. J. Macrae in *St. Andrew's Magazine* so practically and exhaustively that we could wish someone with equal opportunities of study would tell us something of the question as it affects Bombay. It is possible there is not nearly so much poverty among Europeans and Eurasians in this city as in the Bengal capital, or we might hear more of it. But there can be little doubt there are in our midst numerous cases of poverty, which are in need of relief. Mr. Macrae in his observations draws a sharp line between the poverty which is a misfortune and the poverty which is a crime. Most of the visible poverty in Calcutta he declares to be criminal. The work-weary, idling vagabond class is a danger to society as well as a drain upon it. On the other hand there is a deserving class with whom the former is constantly being confused. The charitable work of that city does not, it seems, keep these distinctions sufficiently in view; consequently the relief afforded tends to establish pauperism on the one hand and to degrade the deserving poor on the other. For the relief afforded by individuals or Societies is too much for the undeserving since it prevents the necessity of working for their living, and too little for the deserving poor, for it is not enough to raise them permanently above the poverty line. In reply to the question why the charitable should not simply bestow their attention on the deserving poor, leaving idlers and beggars to shift for themselves, Mr. Macrae replies: "For one thing poverty is a great expense to the community: how great, I think we do not adequately realise. It is not merely that the almshouse and workhouse are costly, but the amount spent by private individuals in helping those who ought to be helping themselves costs us more, I firmly believe, than many items of our municipal expenditure." And he believes that if a stop were put to the degrading and immoral habit of indiscriminate almsgiving the habitual loafer would be stamped out. This is a desideratum of importance, for Mr. Macrae is undoubtedly right in his conclusion that the influence of pauperism in spreading moral disease in the community is tremendous. To protect children from the infection, to encourage by every means in our power habits of labour and thrift, is a duty we owe to society.

There are not adrift in Calcutta many Europeans who are both poor and deserving. The bulk of them come out under agreements with firms which undertake to send them home again. A few cases only occur in which a man or woman is left stranded. But there are many confirmed loafers in the city. They have come in most instances from the shipping in the river. "There are," says Mr. Macrae, "some drunken Scottish Engineers, for example, whom you may find from time to time in the lock-up ward of the Medical College hospital. They find it possible to remain in Calcutta because home-trained engineers are in great demand for repairs on steamers in the port and in the docks. There is often more work than the permanent staff can accomplish and a home-trained engineer, whatever his past history, can always secure a job. So these men who can make sure of their Rs. 5 or more a day need only to work five or six days in a month to support themselves." When shipped home they usually manage to find their way out again; life out here has more attractions for them than it has at home. How to deal with these is felt to be one of the most pressing problems of the moment. But the real burden of poverty in English-speaking Calcutta, we are informed, lies upon those who, either of British extraction but born and educated in India, or of mixed parentage are domiciled in this country. They are not unencumbered like the loafer but are married, with families, so that in no case is it a single individual who is to be considered. In many of these there is great poverty and suffering to women and children as well as to men. In seeking to account for prevalent poverty Mr. Macrae finds, among economic reasons, imperfect means of communication and corresponding high rents, low rates of wages, high prices of necessaries of life; and among the moral causes, the want of grit and perseverance, of self-reliance, of industry, and honesty fostered by intemperance and vice. The former group of circumstances produced the deserving poor, the latter criminal poverty. Mr. Macrae warns charitably disposed persons that if a work-weary loafer finds that a little inventiveness draws money from them, he is not likely to turn into an honest member of society, and so the system of casual relief without inquiry produces paupers instead of reducing poverty.

Considering the means of dealing with prevalent poverty Mr. Macrae urges the necessity for providing cheaper dwellings, increasing cheap means of communication and securing a higher rate of wages to correspond with the increased price of the means of life. Mr. Macrae gives credit to the various societies for the work they are doing, and particularly to the District Charitable Society of Calcutta whose operations are on a considerable scale, an almshouse where food and lodging are provided being included in its establishment. Still the Society is not regarded as providing an adequate remedy for the poverty of the city. Its method is founded on that of the Poor Law of England, but with this difference that the centres of distribution are ecclesiastical, not civil. As tickets are only given by clergymen of the Church of England Mr. Macrae remarks that it runs a strong risk of faulty distribution of funds. The information concerning the poor of the Church of England is reliable but that concerning the Roman Catholics, who from the bulk of the poor, cannot be regarded as adequate. From this it is argued that the work of the Society must of necessity be unscientific. We are not sure if the same objection does not apply to all charitable institutions which are not under Government supervision the world over. Mr. Macrae's great idea is that when aid is given at all it should be so liberal as to enable a family at the beginning of their struggle with poverty to tide over a crisis and to retain their place in society. The system of small doles, too much for the undeserving, too little for the deserving poor, tends to keep paupers alive and thus encourages poverty instead of annihilating it. It is a complex problem and one which a private society with limited funds cannot expect to solve, but the time is approaching when it will be necessary for Government to grapple with it, for the evil increases day by day.

JANUARY'S BRITISH TRADE.

WHEREAS 1907 opened and closed with monthly increases and showed a considerable total increase in the year's trade of Great Britain, the present year opened with a general reduction in total values. The January imports were not as low as those of 1906, for while 1907 showed an increase of well over seven millions, the present year showed but a drop of £4,166,488. The exports, however, have suffered more severely and, in January, showed a decrease of £2,194,067 as compared with an increase of £1,847,421 a year before. But more important than these is the fact that the declared value of exports of produce and manufactures, £34,407,767, was a decrease of £662,840 as against an increase of £4,295,796 in the preceding January. The figures are still in excess of the totals for January, 1905, however, with the exception of those of the re-exports, which show a decrease of £846,646 even against the first month of that year, which seems to indicate a keener contraction of demand in foreign countries than in our own case. Of the imports, the food class alone shows a net increase, occasioned no doubt by the unpropitious state of the weather last year and consequent shortage of crops. Raw materials fell off to the extent of £1,893,342 while partly or wholly manufactured articles declined by £2,400,140. As regards exports the falling off is more than accounted for by the contraction of manufactures and parcel post classifications, the food and raw materials showing increases, while in re-exports the small miscellaneous class alone shows a net increase. The increase in the imports of wheat alone far more than accounts for the net increase in the value of the food class of imports. Wheat was received very liberally from the Atlantic ports of the United States, as well as more freely from the Pacific ports, and from Canada and Australia, though these expansions in quantity were largely counterbalanced by the contraction of shipments from Russia, Roumania, Argentina, and India, the Straits Settlements with the Federated Malay States and Labuan. The total net increase in the quantity of wheat imported is about 400,000cwt., while the net increase in value is nearly a million sterling. The greater part of the January supply however came from United States shipments. In the imports of other grains, excluding maize, there has been rather decrease than striking increases. A serious falling off in the imports of maize is recorded, every source of supply, including the United States, Canada, and, very especially, Argentina showing contraction; indeed, the January imports of maize, 2,385,000cwt. from all sources, have fallen to one-half the quantity in the corresponding month of each of the two preceding years. The imports of flesh meat show a decrease, and also the imports of the non-dutiable foodstuffs; but there appears to have been some gain in non-alcoholic drinks, dried fruit, and tobacco. The most serious falling off in the imports of raw materials is in the textile materials. As we predicted, the financial crisis in America has been felt in the cotton market, and the imports fell by £139,053, though this includes diminished shipments from all countries of supply. As regards the exports of British produce and manufacture there were several increases which largely compensated for the many decreases and so reduced the total decrease. The chief of these was a further increase of £687,157 in the value of the coal exports, which was, however, more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the value of the exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, exclusive of new ships, cutlery and hardware, electrical goods, and machinery exported, all of which showed moderate increases. There was an increase of nearly half a million sterling in the value of the exports of cotton yarns and fabrics, which was, however, counterbalanced by a slightly greater decrease in the exports of yarns and fabrics of wool and the other textile materials. Decreases in the exports of English wool, hides and undressed skins, metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, leather goods, and miscellaneous articles helped to make an adverse net result. The records of the movements of bullion show that while less gold was imported less was exported, with the result that the country's gold reserve profited. The imports being £3,225,392 and the exports being £286,702 less. India continued her drain on the home gold supply and South Africa exported less freely. Australia and New Zealand sent slightly larger quantities than in 1907, but from no other source was a conspicuous net supply received except West Africa, which may be the first sign of a revival in interest in that, at one time, over-capitalised country. There was a return of upwards of £10,000 from the United States, against an exportation thither of three-quarters of a million sterling, in round figures. There was a drain of upwards of a million and a quarter sterling to Argentina and her immediate neighbours. As regards the Continent, more gold was sent thither than was received thence.

ATLANTIC POPULATIONS.

SOME interesting figures are given by "Engineering" as to the total population of the Atlantic liners. The larger figures are furnished by the emigrant ships from the Mediterranean and a slight increase is recorded in the average as compared with the record figures of the year before, but in 1907 the traffic seems to have been more widely distributed, for all lines show a considerably higher average. For 1907 the average is 1,089, whereas in the previous year it was 1,056; and in 1905, 961; while in 1904 it was only 760; although in 1905 it was 830. The maximum average per ship for any one line this year is 1,998—the mean of the White Star Mediterranean liners. The year before it was 2,012 in the case of the Cunard Mediterranean service, and 2,010 in the case of the White Star Mediterranean service. Since 1905 the highest average for any one line has risen from 1,780, but what is of more importance is that, as was the case in the previous year, fifteen lines return an average higher than 1,000. In 1905 there were only eight lines within this category, and three in 1904. The growth in the number of passengers taken by the lines is striking. The White Star Mediterranean service took first place last year with 1,998, the Cunard Mediterranean service second with 1,956, while the third place was taken by the Hamburg-American express service from North Germany and Southampton with 1,621, and the fourth place falls to the Red Star with 1,484; then follow the Italian Mediterranean service, 1,478; the North German Lloyd Express service, 1,472; the same Company's Mediterranean service, 1,462; the Holland-American line, 1,379: the Lloyd Italiana, 1,334; the Cunard Express service, 1,272; the La Veloce, 1,208; the Lloyd Sabaudo, 1,173; the White Star Express service, 1,148; the Hamburg-American Mediterranean service, 1,116; and the Russian Volunteer fleet, 1,035. It is worthy of note that the two German lines carried more than a quarter of all the passengers landed in New York, with the Cunard Company taking second place. The average per ship from the Mersey and the Southern Port suggests, says "Engineering," that the latter is favoured by the first class passenger, the former by the steerage passenger; but there are varying factors—the change was made in the middle of the year, so that until we have a complete year, or, indeed, several years to compare, any deduction might be misleading. Most of the lines have shared in the increase. A notable fact is that we have for 1907 several Italian lines which took together over 105,000 of the emigrants and 3,500 of the cabin passengers to New York. Russia, too, is seeking to do its own passenger carrying, so that here, as in other departments of the transport trade, competition is becoming more severe.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

TELEGRAPH signallers throughout India—those of Bombay not excepted—have a number of grievances which will soon have to be redressed. They are not quite satisfied with what the Department thinks fair, and would have an independent investigation and recommendations. At the present moment the grievance most deeply felt in Bombay is the proposed alteration to eight-hour units. They consider that the rigour and monotony of protracted hours of labour—in themselves involving close concentration of mind, superadded to the very responsible nature of the duties and obligations that are ever present in the work of the Department—necessitate relaxation under the most normal conditions, if health is to be conserved and preserved, and very rightly too. In Calcutta the other day a signaller gave his views to a *Statesman* representative, and in reply to the direct question "Do you and your comrades propose to strike?" he answered "No: at least not for the present. To do so would be premature. For the present we are practising passive resistance, and have been doing so since last Friday evening. As a result there are now" (1 p.m. on Monday) "accumulated in the Calcutta office 2,800 messages handed in for despatch to Burma, and 860 for Foreign stations, and at the moment work on all main lines is congested." This in the public interests is terrible, but it would appear that something must be done to make the lot of the signallers more agreeable. They are wretchedly paid and the conditions under which pensions are offered are such that only in comparatively rare instances do signallers serve sufficiently long to be enabled to retire. Clearly they have grievances, and the necessity for remedying them has become urgent.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Wood, a member of the Railway Board, is seriously ill.

THE Anchor Line s.s "Massilia" arrived at Marseilles, Homeward bound, on Wednesday.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the Homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th March.

MR. E. A. Elwin acts as member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Y Andrew.

MR. G. Kingsley has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. D. Inglis, Vice-Chairman, of the Indian Tea Association for the current year.

THE Prime Minister of Nepal will be accompanied on his visit to England by Major Manners Smith, V. C., Resident at Khatmandu, Lieut. Wylie, 4th Gurkhas, and the Subadar-Major of the 2—5th Gurkhas.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant. The same Co's. s. s. "Verwaerts" left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have authorised Messrs. H. S. Bonner and H. J. Dibbs to sign receipts and endorse cheques and drafts on behalf of the Bank at the Head Office.

DURING the week ending on the 3rd of March 770 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 677 were shipped to China and 93 purchased by the Bombay Government. During the week 444 chests were imported from Indore.

THE death is reported of Maharawal Shri Mansinghji, Rajah of Baria, who was born in 1855 and succeeded to the gadi in 1864. He was a decendant of a Chauhan Rajput. The area of the State is 373 square miles and its population is 66,822, chiefly Hindus. The State maintains a military force of 38 cavalry and 250 infantry and the Rajah is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

TO-NIGHT the Gaiety Theatre will be the scene of an excellent concert in aid of the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. Lady Maud Warrender has very kindly agreed to contribute to the programme and this, it may be observed, will be her last appearance in Bombay for some time to come as she leaves for England this week. The Concert is under the patronage of the Governor, and amongst those appearing will be Miss Clara Proctor, and Messrs. Faulkner, Hill and G. E. Thomas. In addition a Minstrel Troup from the R.M.S. "Arabia" will perform, and there should be a large audience to enjoy the Concert and benefit a very deserving Institute. The booking arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 3 was 1004, giving a death-rate of 51·63 per annum per thousand as against 51·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 73 died from fevers; 185, plague; 50, small-pox; 34, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 212, affections of the respiratory organs; 56, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 33, still-born; 101, old-age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other castes, 468; Hindu low caste, 118; Musalman, 252; Parsee, 23; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 1; European, 6. The total number of births was 375 as against 351 in the corresponding period of last year, and 343 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

A BOER WEDDING.

Miss Florence Nightingale.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Last year's visit of the Colonial premiers has resulted in at least one romance. Miss Marie Botha, the Transvaal Premier's sister, who came over in the summer to chaperon her pretty niece Miss Helen Botha, arrived in London this week in order to complete the arrangements for her marriage to Mr. R. C. Hawkin, Secretary of the Eighty Club, which will take place a week to-morrow. The Eighty Club were among the hosts of the premiers and it was at the brilliant reception given by the club that Miss Botha and Mr. Hawkin first met. The wedding is to take place at the quaint little Dutch Reformed Church in Austin Friars. Sir Richard Solomon, Agent General for the Transvaal, will give Miss Botha away. Miss Botha who is a handsome stately lady, fully understands the important subject of clothes, and her smart toilettes bearing the cachet of Paris came in fact rather as a revelation last year to English Society women who thought that Boer women cared for nothing but the housewifely duties. She is now being fitted for her wedding gown of rich white satin, cut "en princesse" and softened with lace. She will wear a tulle veil over a coronet of orange blossoms. At one time it was hoped that Miss Helen Botha would accompany her aunt to England and act as her bridesmaid, but the Premier's daughter has to act as hostess for her father who is a widower, and could not be spared.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Fashionable weddings and the stage give us our only glimpse of the coming modes. Last week I described some very distinctive stage gowns turned out by a famous conturiere. This week the wedding at the Guards Chapel of Lord Ardee, of the Grenadier Guards, the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Meath to Lady Aileen Wyndham Quin, the Earl of Dunraven's daughter, brought forth a choice array of the latest fashions.

The Princess of Wales and the Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck as well as a great gathering of Society folk were present and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the members of the Royal family who sent presents.

Lady Aileen's wedding dress was built on Empire lines—this is the third year of the Empire vogue. Of glistening ivory satin it showed the front panel which is one of the distinguishing features of the new skirts. In this case the panel was elaborately embroidered with silver. The draped bodice had a vest of old Brussels lace and the bridal veil was also of Brussels. In addition to a spray of the familiar orange blossom Lady Aileen wore a wreath of green leaves.

The Bridesmaids' gowns were even more indicative of the 1908 mode. Of ivory ninon over pale pink glace the skirts were apron-fronted and the high Empire bodices were swathed with the new handkerchief fichus over V-shaped lace vests. The sleeves very long and skin-fitting were arranged in graduated tucks to the wrists.

"What charming hats", was the exclamation one heard on all sides in the Church, but the bridesmaids were not wearing hats. Silver tissue coiffure caps finished on either side with rose pink mercury wings adorned the heads of the nine Society girls who accompanied the bride to the altar.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

To-day Miss Florence Nightingale was informed that the City of London proposes to extend to her the freedom of the City, a great honour that has only been conferred on one other woman and that woman the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Miss Nightingale's personal friend.

Miss Nightingale is very frail now and rarely ventures out of the pretty little house in South-street off Park-lane which has for years been her home. Up to a few years ago she used to be visited there by the greatest in the land but now she cannot stand the excitement of seeing new faces and the only people admitted to her room are friends of long standing. Old and feeble as she is there is one subject in which her interest is undying. On nursing, its progress and all that tends to make for the better training of nurses she is ever ready to talk, and nurses are among the favoured few admitted to her room. The honorary freedom of the City will be presented in a gold casket and, to borrow the phraseology of the City's resolution, it will be "in testimony of this Court's appreciation of her philanthropic and successful efforts for the improvement of hospital nursing and management whereby valuable results have been obtained for the alleviation of human suffering."

The presentation of the freedom of the City is a great civic function but there is little chance that Miss Nightingale will be able to receive the honour with the usual pomp and ceremony at the Guildhall. What is more likely to happen is a simple presentation of the casket at her beside.

NEW WOMAN DRAMATIST.

A new woman dramatist has arisen this week. Miss Cicely Hamilton, the author of Miss Lena Ashwell's latest success "Diana of Dobsons," is already being hailed as the cleverest woman dramatist of the day. "Diana of Dobsons" is a serious play and it seeks to expose some of the evils of the "living in" system against which such a strenuous fight is now being waged by the organised shop assistants. But unlike the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton's play "Warp and Woof" which was directed against the evils of sweating in West End workrooms, "Diana of Dobsons" is much more than a political tract. It is a living play which holds the audience in its grip.

Miss Hamilton is still quite young. She is tall, fair-haired, with a merry smile and a ready wit and though she has never been a shop girl as some who have seen her amazingly realistic picture of shop life at the Kingsway Theatre were at first tempted to think, she knows what it is to be dependent on her own resources in London.

She is a suffragist, too, with a reforming zeal that belongs to the woman with a purpose. The conditions of shop life, the fines and the bad food and unwholesome surroundings—so she told me to-day—had often forced themselves upon her, and after she finished her play she took it to Miss Margaret Bondfield the organiser of the shop girls and the foremost authority on the living-in system in this country, in order to make sure that her picture was a true one and that the technicalities were correct. Naturally Miss Hamilton is highly delighted at her success.

"FOR WOMEN ONLY."

Just as the majority of our great railway companies have abandoned compartments for "Ladies Only," for the simple reason that they are never occupied, the London County Council is considering a proposal to run special trams for women. Both North and South of the river the County Council has now a magnificent system of electric tramways in working. Hundreds of thousands of workers of both sexes travel daily to their work on the trams-cars, and it is urged by those who are supporting the new proposal that in the fight for seats at the terminus women are often roughly treated.

The proposal, however, is being hotly resented by the women who declare that the solution of the difficulty should be found in improved arrangements at the terminus whereby each person gets his or her place in the car according to turn. The opinion of the general managers of those railway companies with large suburban traffic is frankly against the arbitrary separation of the sexes. "Women simply won't travel in trams for women only," was the opinion of a high official.

KING AND QUEEN AT BRIGHTON.

Thanks to King Edward, Brighton is again the haunt of the ultra smart as it was in the far off days of his predecessor "The First Gentleman of Europe." The King has been staying for the last few days at the Duke of Fife's Brighton house and he is so pleased with the effect of the sea air on his general health that he is remaining until next week. Yesterday the Queen and the Princess of Wales in the Queen's white motor car paid a flying visit to His Majesty. Their journey along the Brighton Road was marked by an exciting and what might have been a serious incident. The leading horse of a tandum which they passed fell dead, bringing the second horse down on top of it and for a moment a collision seemed inevitable. The chauffeur, however, managed to bring his car to a stop within a yard or two of the accident. The Queen and Princess were received by the King, and the Royal party lunched with Mr. Arthur Sassoon.

A NEW CULT.

Tired of its specially conducted tours into the realms of Plato's philosophy with Dr. Emil Reich as courier the fashionable world is now studying the philosophy of Vedanta.

An English Vedanta society has already been formed and the assistance of the Swami Abhedananda obtained as instructor. Gatherings are to be held in various West End drawing-rooms, and last night the Swami clad in a scarlet robe girt with a crimson sash held forth on the religion of Vedanta in the Council Chamber of Caxton Hall. The handsome man with coal black hair and eyes, and speaking excellent English, the Swami is likely to have a large following.

A GALLERY OF BEAUTY.

Are women of to-day as beautiful as the belles of the early Victorian era? The question is suggested by the forthcoming exhibition at the New Gallery when the walls will be hung with the pictures of the world's most beautiful women from the dainty belle of the Victorian days to the beauties of to-day. Both the past and the present will be well represented. There will be Wall's Barne Jones' and Leighton's beauties of yesterday and beautiful women of the Edwardian days whose charms have been perpetuated by the genius of Sargent, Shannon and Alma Tadema. Mr. Sargent is sending his pictures of the Duchess of Portland, one of the handsomest women of to-day, and Mr. Hellen his portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Bombay Diocese.

Acting Arrangements.

The following is a copy of a telegram from the Metropolitan to the Revd. Foote, the Officiating Archdeacon:—

"I assume administration of Diocese and endorsing late Bishop's arrangements appoint you Commissary in Archdeacon's absence. Convey to Clergy and Laity my deep sympathy. Late Bishop left an example of untiring devotion to duty and his last act was a legacy of peace.

THE MASONIC BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is matter for surprise that the Masonic Ball Committee have supplemented the charge of Rs. 15 per ticket by a demand for payment for wine supplied, of which no notice was given to ticket-holders at the time of supply, nor was it stated that Rs. 15 was not an inclusive charge. It has therefore become an impost, which is a curious departure from the recognised practice of the ticket being an inclusive charge except when otherwise specified. Those who called for wine were asked to sign a chit for it, on the representation that the chit was "only intended to be a check on the waiters"—an explanation that appealed to those who signed these chits. It certainly is not pleasant to give publicity to these circumstances, but some explanation is required of the occurrance.

Altogether the Ball was not a success; and if one fact was more conspicuous than another, it was that the Masonic body in Bombay was not strong enough to run a Ball from which non-Masons, it was stated, were excluded, though there were some present, who, like myself, were strangers to the Brotherhood. There was no floor cloth, as at the Customs Ball (which was a decided success), with the result that those ladies who wore white or light-coloured dresses carried away on the fringes of their skirts the dust that they swept off the floors—some ladies complained of their dresses being ruined and others of a serious drain on their pin-money.

As to the supper, it was disappointing, except for the hosts, who, as leaders of the Society, got the first sitting: the serving was anything but what it should have been, and there was a sad dearth of the majority of the items in the Menu, which perhaps would be the excuse that the waiters would give for their heroic absence when they were wanted to provide supper.

If the publicity thus given to these facts serve the purpose in view—of putting those concerned on notice of their want of organisation—and cause them to make better arrangements on future occasions, the defects may be regarded as being amongst those evils that produce good!

FACT.

THE LIGHTING OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now three months since your correspondent "Lux" drew, through the medium of your widely read journal, the attention of the Managing Committee to the efficient lighting of Bandora. His letter has received a warm reception both at the hands of the said Committee and of their Chairman, as Kitson's lamps have been removed from the place complained of by him and planted where they were essentially required. They have also planted additional Kitson's lamps on the Hill and Turner Roads and Bandora Bazar. For this and for other improvements effected by the Managing and Sanitary Committees and their energetic Chairman, Dr D'Monte and Mr. E. A. Corke, during the first year of their term, deserve the hearty congratulations of the residents of Bandora. But Chapel and Bazar Roads and Warora, where the localities are thickly crowded and where the traffic is heavy, have been overlooked. I would now ask them to provide these places with Kitson's lamps. Will they see to this?—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT.

VICTORIA GARDENS' TRAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing re the trams to the Victoria Gardens, it appears that the trams now run to the Gardens since early this week from last Sunday or so, but all the cars which ran "via Girgaum" were "booked" to the "Byculla Bridge" and no trams could be seen for the "Victoria Gardens" upto yesterday evening.—Yours &c.,

OBSERVER.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, March, 6th.

Duties for ensuing week.—Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant A. E. J. Connell-McDowell, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas.

Colaba Field Officer, Major W. G. Bryan, R. G. A.; next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R. G. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5

General Sir A. Gaselee will proceed home on three months' leave on the 25th inst. and will vacate his appointment on the 29th of June.

As Sir Edmund Barrow intends attending the summer manœuvres on the Continent, Sir E. Locke Elliot will officiate in Command of the Northern Army until General Barrow's return to India.

A CONVERSAZIONE will be held in the Freemason's Hall, Ravelin Street, on Monday, 9th March at 5-30 p. m., to bid Farewell to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the District Grand Master. Tickets (Rs. 2 each) may be had of Mr. Robinson at Thomson and Taylor's and of Mr. Hyde of Hoar & Co.

A CALCUTTA paper states that the Oriental Gas Company, Calcutta, is turning to practical Indian uses the results of the unusual experiments with sulphate of ammonia made at the Dublin International Exhibition. "The practical experiments undertaken by the Exhibition authorities to test the value of sulphate of ammonia and the results achieved were so striking that it is a pleasure to us to hear that the Oriental Gas Company has arranged to place this commodity on the Indian market. At a time like this, when the movement for agricultural development is making strong headway, we shall expect Zemindars and others interested in practical agriculture to avail themselves of the Company's enterprise as largely as may be."

TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

SCHOOL-BUILDING GUTTED.

One Hundred and Fifty Children Killed.

EXITS BLOCKED IN THE PANIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A Despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, states that a school there has been gutted by fire.

Four hundred children were panic-stricken, and many killed and injured.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Telegrams from Cleveland state that 152 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the school including those of two teachers.

The building had only two exits for 360 children.

The ages of the victims range from six to fourteen years.

One of the exits became jammed with children falling in the mad rush. The bodies piled up behind were incinerated in a writhing mass, the rapidity and fury of the flames preventing rescue.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BANGKOK.

Negotiation for a New Treaty.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter understands that a Treaty is being negotiated with Bangkok whereby Great Britain concedes certain extra-territorial rights.

The *Times* says that Siam cedes to Great Britain, Kelantan and Tringono.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT QUEBEC.

Official Confirmation

GREAT SPECTACLES CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

It is confirmed that the Prince of Wales goes to Quebec and it is hoped that the American and French fleets will attend the ceremonies which will include a review and pageant.

THE AUSTRIAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Italian Concurrence.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Signor Tittoni, in reply to the Russian Note, fully concurs, and has telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople to strongly support the Adriatic Railway.

The Austrian Ambassador at Rome has declared that Austria does not object to the same.

BRITISH TRADE DISPUTES.

Ship-builders Reject the Settlement.

COTTON OPERATIVES TO BE LOCKED OUT.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The ballot of the men has resulted in the rejection of the proposed settlement of the ship-building dispute.

Mr. Lloyd George is now again conferring with the leaders of the men.

Over a hundred cotton manufacturers in the Nelson and Colne districts have posted notices of a lock-out from March 18th. Twenty thousand employés are involved.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Victims Mutilated.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Accounts of the fighting in the Casablanca Hinterland state that the bodies of the French killed were found to be terribly mutilated.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Settlement Arrived at.

LONDON, MARCH, 5.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the negotiations for the Chekiang Railway loan have been concluded and that the text of the agreement has been submitted to the Throne. It is generally identical with the Tientsin-Yangtse Agreement and settles the last serious outstanding question between Great Britain and China.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The Porte Orders Back her Commissioner.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A telegram from Constantinople states that an Irade has been issued which orders Tahir Pasha, the Frontier Commissioner, to return from Urumia.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Taft's Candidature.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Ohio State Convention has unanimously adopted Mr. Taft as candidate for the Presidency. The platform comprises the revision of the tariff and the advocacy of competition as against monopoly.

The Kansas Convention has also adopted Mr. Taft.

Of the 35,676 Chinese coolies on the Rand on January 8, 51 died in the course of the past month, [illegible] were repatriated, and 7 were struck off the [illegible]. The total number, adds Reuter, [illegible] was 31,[illegible].

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The "Tatsumaru" Case.

CHINESE ACTION UNSATISFACTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Tokio states that China's reply to Japan's demand regarding the seizure of the "Tatsumaru" does not constitute a refusal to make apology and to pay compensation, but the Japanese Government regards it as unsatisfactory.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai states that Japan has declared the non-release of the "Tatsumaru" to be a *casus belli*.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Foreign Office announces that Japan has issued no ultimatum to, and has not threatened China in connection with the seizure of the "Tatsumaru," but relies upon China's good sense to release the vessel, to express her regrets and to pay compensation.

THE KING VISITS THE PREMIER.

The Start to Biarritz.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The King to-day paid a visit to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to bid him farewell, prior to His Majesty's departure for Biarritz.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

King Edward has started for Biarritz.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Discussion in the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

On the discussion of Army Estimates in Committee Mr. Haldane said that the Government adhered firmly to the Cardwell system as the most economical one in India and other parts of the Empire; and they considered that any departure from that system would impose a heavy burden on the finances of India. Mr. Haldane defended the Expeditionary Force of 160,000 which, in view of the numbers of reservists joining, would be economical.

He described the progress made in forming the Force and the measures taken to attract officers of whom there was a shortage of eight thousand.

Sir Charles Dilke criticised the scheme of linked battalions and denied that it was an economical system for India. He suggested that some grouping system would be as effective and cheaper,

BRITISH COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Sixteen Men Entombed.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Sixteen men have been entombed by a fire in the Hamstead Colliery, near Birmingham.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The deaths have occurred of Sir Alfred Cooper and Lord Hemphill.

It is a coincidence that Lord Hemphill, the first Baron, who was an eminent barrister and appointed a K.C. should be succeeded by his son who is also a K.C. Baron Hemphill, who was a Liberal, was raised to the Peerage in 1905. An Irishman and educated in Ireland, he had a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, and was subsequently called to the Irish Bar. For some time he was H. M. 1st Serjeant at Law, and was a Bencher of the King's Inns beings, later Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1892 to 1895. He contested West Derby and Liverpool in 1886 and Hastings in 1892 but was not successful in obtaining a seat in Parliament till 1895 when he was elected by North Tyrone, sitting till 1906.

There is some doubt as to the identity of the Sir Alfred Cooper mentioned though it is probably the eminent surgeon who was a Vice President of the Royal College of Surgeons. He married a daughter of the 5th Earl of Fife and was Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh). A keen sportsman he was most particularly fond of shooting though the drama occupied a considerable amount of his attention. The other Sir Alfred Cooper was knighted for maintaining a private hospital at his home During the South African War as an adjunct to the Princess of Wales' Hospital ship.

THE CONNAUGHTS LEAVE FOR HOME.

Farewells at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

After having had a round of social festivities during the week and a farewell inspection by Brigadier-General Swann, C.B., the Connaught Rangers left Poona by special troop train for Bombay en route to Ireland last night. The regiment or rather that portion of it which left was paraded at 5 p.m. and subsequently proceeded to the Ghorpuri siding, having been played out by the bands of the Somersets and the 121st Pioneers. A large gathering of friends of the regiment saw them off at Ghorpuri from where the Special steamed on to Poona for a brief halt amid ranging cheers. At Poona the Regiment was accorded another ovation from the very many Civil and Military friends who were there to see them off.

THE AMIR AT JELLALABAD.

Recovery from Gout.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

According to the "Pioneer's" Frontier Correspondent the Amir was to be received at Jellalabad by the Governor of that District, the Sarhang of Dakka and the Khan of Lalpura, together with a number of tribal headmen and others from Ningrahar Laghman and the Kunar Valley. The Amir had with him a considerable escort of regular troops and it is believed that his stay at Jellalabad may extend over some weeks. The news of the withdrawal of the expedition from the Bazaar Valley on conclusion of the agreement with Afridis would probably have reached His Majesty on Monday last.

The Amir, who is said to have been suffering from an attack of gout before leaving Kabul has been in much better health since reaching Jellalabad where the climate is milder.

An employee on the Antwerp Railway presented himself, as a conscript with his five brothers, evidently rather enjoying the astonishment of the authorities. They were all born in one year, and therefore are all called out under the same regulation, three having made their appearance one January, and three the following December.

MR. J. B. FINLAY'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Harvey Gazetted as Temporary Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary announces the resignation of his office as an Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General by Mr. James Fairburn Finlay and the appointment as a Temporary Member in his place of Mr. William Batham Harvey who has to-day taken his seat under the usual salute.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

Evidence Taken in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The members of the Factory Commission have been engaged in inspecting the local factories during the last two days and are examining witnesses to-day

LATER.

Several witnesses were examined by the Factory Commission here to-day.

Mr. A. J. Yorke of Messrs. Parry and Co., said :—"We find it desirable and in the interests of work to limit the number of hours of work for operatives. I do not think there is any necessity for legal restrictions. The Indian is well able to look after himself. If asked to work longer than he finds comfortable, the cost of supervision to get work out of him becomes more expensive than employing him shorter hours. There is no necessity in our experience to take any steps as regards the ventilation of sugar factories in India as they are always quite airy. I would certainly favour elasticity in any law that my be exacted, but deprecating as I do any more stringency than at present. I am unable to make any suggestion as to how such elasticity should be provided without a full knowledge of the restrictions that may be contemplated. I have no suggestions to make as to the housing of factory hands; if they are not housed to their satisfaction the necessary labour is not forthcoming.

Mr. C. B. Simpson, of Messrs. Binny and Co., was next examind. President told Mr. Simpson that the written statement handed in by him was most interesting and informing. It must have caused him much trouble to prepare.

Mr. W. Kutton, Sanitary Engineer, Capt. W. G. Richards, I. M. S., Medical Inspector of Factories, Colonel H. Thompson, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, were also examined.

GHAZNI DAY COMMEMORATION.

Festivities at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Ghazni Day and the 3rd Sappers and Miners, who took part in that historic engagement with distinction, commemorated it regally. Stirring details of the battle of Ghazni live in Indian history and yesterday's festivities near Hoikar's Bridge at Kirkee will have an equally abiding place in the memory of the guests there. Colonel Russell and the Officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners were "At Home" on the occasion. Sergeant Major Ingram, R. E., and the members of the Royal Engineers Sergeants' Mess were "At Home" to their numerous friends in an attractive shamiana pitched in another direction. All Poona and Kirkee Society including General and Mrs. Alderson accepted the hospitality of Colonel Russell and his officers and they carried away very pleasant reminiscences.

A splendid programme of sports, including acquatics, had been drawn up for negotiation by the men of the regiment and they threw their heart and soul into it. The Band of 107th Pioneers, kindly lent by Colonel Aplin, played during the evening. The sports, which were commenced in the morning were continued on the river bank in the afternoon and were controlled by an Expert Committee consisting of Major G. A. Leslie, R. E., Capt. Paris, R. E., Lieut. Squires R. E., C. S. M. Rice R. E. Subedar Major Ramchander Sawant and Subedar Arjun Powar.

At the end of the sports Mrs. Jellett kindly distributed the prizes and three ringing cheers having been given for her and for Colonel Russell the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN FISHERIES.

Carp Culture to be Undertaken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

In connection with the fisheries investigation, carp culture is to be taken up as soon as the lands and tanks selected can be acquired and a Steam Tawler, with an expert crew, is to be brought out next cold weather for practical experimental work.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

"Capital" understands that the Calcutta Port Trust Loan of half a million sterling at four per cent which has been sanctioned to be issued in London has been underwritten at ninety-six.

DEATH OF DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The death is announced at Madanapalle on the 2nd instant of Dr. Jacob Chamberlain of the American Arcot Mission, in his 73rd year after 48 years' service in connection with the Mission. He arrived at Madras in 1860 and proceeded to Arcot District where he worked unceasingly in the interest of the people and was among the first to introduce European Medical Service into the Cuddapah District.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Mr. W. D. Crawshaw, Superintendent Locomotive Workshops, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Mr. G. Thomson, probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is confirmed in his appointment from 25th February, 1908.

Mr. R. J. Collet White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, from 27th February, 1908, and until further orders.

THE attitude of Los Angeles towards the Japanese is very different from that of San Francisco and other coast cities. The "Los Angeles Times," in a leading article, says :—"It is sickening to all of real American sentiment to hear of ignorant, immoral, law defying foreigners, jailbirds, and cranks of unbalanced minds going up and down the coast clamouring for the exclusion of men better from all points of view than themselves.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPHISTS.

Settlement Arrived at.

SOME POINTS IN THE STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Mr. Lafond, Telegaph Master with Messrs. Rozario Cox and Bulloch, met the Director-General of Telegraphs yesterday and drew up in consultation with him a revised system of night watches designed to meet the requirements of traffic and be less inconvenient to the signallers than the previously proposed system of night work. Mr. Lafond explained the arrangement at a meeting of the signalling staff at the Telegraph Club last night where they were unanimously accepted after some discussion. Mr. Lafond explained that the bulk of the men would be on day duty thereby giving a greater proportion of evenings for recreation purposes and the men going off and coming on night duty will be permitted to sleep on the premises in a dormitory provided for that purpose. Slight modifications will be made to meet local requirements and it is hoped that this sensible settlement of a very difficult question will meet the requirements of the case.

The employes of the Government Telegraph Department again assembled at the Telegraph Club premises, in Bentinck Street, Calcatta on Sunday and proceeded to consider further their position in connection with the new scheme of duties proposed by Mr. Newlands, the English Traffic Expert. In dwelling upon the unsuitability in India of the proposed duties which include thirty-five evening duties, a portion of which runs into night duty without a break, a speaker observed that in all Government offices in India, seven hours of duty between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. was performed, while in Government Printing Establishments in India the employes were paid overtime allowances before 10 a. m. and after 5 p.m., all offices being closed on Sundays. Why should the employes of the Telegraph Department be made to do eight hours' duty daily of 35 evenings in a stretch and night duty for a week? This system was regarded as not only preposterous but dangerous and inhuman, having regard to the fact that the men had to work for 365 days in the year without a day's holiday. It was observed that Mr. Newlands, who made no difference between day and night, should have also proposed a change in the working hours of the higher officers of the Telegraph Department, who should be called upon to be on duty from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., and if they succeeded the signallers would then follow their example. According to Mr. Newlands' system they would have to change their entire mode of living and disorganise all their domestic arrangements. The facilities for such a change, unlike England, do not exist in India.

It was remarked that Mr. Newlands would have to learn more from the Telegraph Masters and signallers who understood the local conditions and working of the Telegraph Department better than he did, before he could attempt to introduce any practical reforms. It was added that Mr. Newlands in placing his scheme before the Government of India had misrepresented the whole case. Attention was drawn by a speaker to an article in the English "Times" in which it was pointed out that the scheme of duties in England had seriously undermined the health of the men, with the result that some suffered from insanity and others from nervous prostration. If this was the result in a bracing climate like that of England, a similar scheme would cause havoc in a tropical climate like that of India.

Another speaker observed that Mr. Newlands' comparison of the Indian signallers with mill and factory hands was simply ridiculous. The standard of education of the Indian signallers was much higher than that of the English telegraphist, to say nothing of the fact that the Indian signallers had to deal with something like 101 different languages, while their principal lines were 2,000, 1,800, and 1,500 miles in length; whereas in England the longest line worked upon was about 400 miles.

Another speaker remarked that had the Direction been in closer touch with their subordinates, better reforms and schemes could have been introduced than that proposed by Mr. Newlands, and the Government would not have had any occasion to send out an expert from England. It was pointed out that Sir Lewis Tupper, of the recent Telegraph Committee, had remarked that he had never expected to come across such able men in the subordinate branch, among the different delegates who met him at various stations to assist him in his work. It was a matter in which he expressed his surprise.

The discussion wound up with the adoption of the following resolution:—

The meeting unanimously resolved to interview the Director-General on the subject of the new watches introduced in the mofussil, and about to be introduced in the Presidency towns on Monday at 11 a. m., with the object of having their grievances redressed as early as possible.

It was also resolved to appeal to the Government of India, refuting para by para Mr. Newlands' new scheme, and to suggest a scheme of duties suitable to the men and to the traffic.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER INTERVENES.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been addressing the Government of India on the subject of the telegraph grievances. In a letter dated 26th February, the Secretary wrote :—

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been watching with grave concern, for some time past, the serious position which appears to have developed in the Indian Telegraph Department. It is, of course, beyond the province of the Chamber to intervene in disputes between employer and employe; and for this reason the Committee have so far hesitated to approach the Government on the subject. But it now seems to be openly stated that a general strike of signallers throughout the country is by no means beyond the range of probability. And when a state of affairs so serious as this is believed to be prevalent in a Government Department with which the public are most intimately concerned, the Committee feel that they ought to place their views on record. For the consequence of a general cessation of telegraphic communication, both foreign and inland, would be most serious to the commercial community. In fact it would tend for the time being to an almost complete disorganisation of business. Upon the grievances, or alleged grievances, of the employes the Committee are not competent to form an opinion. But from the information before them, they find it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the discontent is more or less general. And if this is the case, the time would seem to have come when a searching inquiry into the whole question should be made by Government. It does not appear to be unreasonable to anticipate that if such an inquiry were promised, the danger of a strike might be averted. For it must surely be known to the men that extreme measures on their part would probably tend, in any case, to alienate public sympathy from them; and that to resort to such during the progress of an investigation would go far to show that their grievances are not well founded. The Committee would earnestly commend this suggestion to the attention of the Government, in the hope that its adoption may bring about some improvement in a situation which now seems to be daily getting from bad to worse.

THE PEONS' STRIKE.

On monday the services of about one hundred Sikh sepoys were requisitioned to cover the work of the discontented telegraph peons, the official interview with the strikers on the Maidan on Saturday came to nothing, the men maintaining their position and declining to accept less than Rs. 5 as a minimum salary. The authorities would not concede this, and as it was evident that the deadlock must continue arrangements were made to replace the peons by these sepoys. The strikers' attitude appeared to be quite firm and they then insisted on being paid the money due to them for the twenty-seven days of February. The men said they wanted their money to enable them to leave for their villages, where, they say, they will be better off by falling back on agriculture.

All the peon boys of the Telegraph office went on strike on Monday at noon. They started from the office in a procession and joined the malcontents on the Maidan. Their grievances appear to cover the low rate of consolidated wages they are earning and the failure to respond to their ultimatum by the Telegraph authorities.

MR. J. H. WITTY has just completed thirty years' service with the Highgate Cemetery Company, for whom he acts as superintendent, and in commemoration of the event the staff has presented him with a stationery cabinet. Mrs. Witty has also been presented with a rose bowl.

THE COONOOR CASE.

Allegations against Three Officers

STORY OF A ROWDY EVENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 5.

Yesterday at Ootacamund, Mr. L. E. Buckley, I.C.S., District Magistrate, enquired into a sensational case in which three Second-Lieutenants, Watts, McCarthy, and Whiggley, all of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, stationed at Wellington, are charged by the police with mischief and trespass under Section 451 and 460 of I.P.C. Mr. F. M. Mullally, Superintendent of Police, with Chief Inspector Mitchell, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. F. Rowlandson and Mr. Schmidt, Solicitors, defended the accused. When the case was called on for hearing at 11-30 a.m the three accused Officers were not present in Court but made their appearances an hour afterwards. They put in a plea they were unavoidably delayed as they could not get a carriage to take them from Wellington and they had to get rickshaws. The Magistrate, however, thought they would not have behaved in this manner were they tried at a General Court-Martial and ordered the arrest of the accused. This having been done Mr. Mullally, Superintendent of Police, in opening the case said that on the 17th of February, Rungiah Gownden of the Nilgiri Tonga Co., had a requisition for a carriage from the Coonoor Club for an officer who afterwards turned out to be Mr. Watts who was reported to have been sick. The carriage was sent, but Mr. Watts behaved very badly. Later on he drove into the Nilgiri Tonga Co's office where he, under the influence of liquor, attempted to whip the proprietor. Later on in the night of the same evening Mr. Watts, with two other of his comrades, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Whiggley, came with swords in their hands and broke the doors of the stables and did damage to several tongas and finally Mr. Watts got hold of a pony from the stables and rode on it to Wellington. Thus the Officers trespassed into the house of the proprietor of the stables and committed mischief.

Rungiah Gownden, first witness for the prosecution, deposed that he saw Mr. Watts at his stables on the dickey of a carriage giving a good deal of trouble to the coachman. When questioned Mr. Watts attempted to whip him. At 2 a.m. on 27th February Messrs Watts, McCarthy and Whiggley came with swords in their hands and he saw them cutting the hoods of the tongas and he also saw Mr. Watts taking a pony from the stables and riding on it. When cross-examined witness stated he never saw any one assaulting Mr Watts. He saw the officers on the night of the occurrence distinctly and recognised them. He saw each officer with a sword. The officers were dressed in their ordinary dress, only one of them being in Kaki.

Captain H. W. Poyntz, Station Staff Officer, Wellington, deposed that on the 17th of February he got certain information of the disturbance at Rungiah Gowden's house. When he inspected the spot he saw various damage that had been done and three syces who were wounded. On being cross-examined Captain Poyntz further stated that the Police reported to him that Mr. Watts was injured.

Rungiah Gowden, manager of the Nilgiri Tonga Co, deposed that Mr. Watts whipped the coachman; he also saw him dropping down from the dickey. Mr. Watts was seen with a stick breaking the glass of his house and also the second time striking a barber.

Further examination of the witnesses has been adjourned and the subalterns were liberated on bail.

LATER.

The further hearing of the case against 2nd Lieuts. Watts, McCarthy and Whiggley of the Dorset Regiment, who were charged with house-breaking and trespass by night, came off at Ooty before Mr. L. E. Buckley, the District Magistrate. Three more witnesses for the prosecution were examined who corroborated the statements of the first witness whose evidence has already been telegraphed.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' MEMORIAL.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of prominent and influential citizens was held last evening in the Corporation Hall for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression, on the occasion of his departure from Bombay, to the feelings of esteem and regard in which the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, is held throughout the city and the Presidency. Among those present were His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E., Aga Khan, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Hurkissandas Narotumdas, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Messrs. James Begbie, Stanley Reed, C. H. B. Forbes, James Macdonald, Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Amirudin Tyebji, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy E. B. Raikes, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau, D. J. Tata, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. DeMonte, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Messrs. James McBain, K. R. Cama, L. N. Banaji, Damodhar Gordhandas, Kazi Kabirudin, F. R. Vicaji, N. V. Mandlik, J. A. Wadia, Hormasji Dadabhoy. Ruttonsey Mulji, H. A. Wadia, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, G. K. Gadgil, Ratilal B. Majmudar, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Ellapa Ballaram, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, N. N. Saher, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damji, Messrs. Lukhmidas Bhimji, Pheroze C. Setna, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, etc.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, seconded by Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, was called to the chair.

His Highness the Aga Khan in opening the proceedings said they had met to commemorate Sir Lawrence Jenkins' connection with the Presidency—a connection which, he was sure, they would all regret, would shortly be severed. He hoped that something would be done to commemorate Sir Lawrence's services which would redound alike to the credit of the Chief Justice and the city. He then called on Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to move the first resolution.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that a number of gentlemen, whose names were placed before the meeting, form themselves into a General Committee to arrange to give expression to the deep sentiment of esteem, confidence, regard and affection in which the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is held by all communities throughout the city and the Presidency by giving an afternoon entertainment in his honour, and by inviting subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the cost of such entertainment and founding a suitable memorial to him, including a full-sized portrait. Sir Balchandra, in speaking to the resolution, said the services Sir Lawrence Jenkins had rendered were well known and he had always been foremost in promoting anything for the good of the city, and the speaker felt on that ground alone the meeting would pass the resolution with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in seconding the resolution said the large and representative gathering present showed the esteem and regard in which Sir Lawrence Jenkins was held in the Presidency, and it was therefore right that they should organise some means by which they could give expression to their appreciation of the services rendered by their Chief Justice and worthy citizen.

The Hon. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dorab Tata proposed that an Executive Committee be formed with the following gentlemen as honorary secretaries:—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. M. Macdonald, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. A. Leslie and Mr. J. B. Petit.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to H. H. the Aga Khan for presiding concluded the proceedings.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH, Mr. Thomas Hardy, and Mr. Bernard Shaw have been elected honorary members of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers in recognition of their distinction as fellow artists. The British Ambassador at Berlin has also been made an honorary member, and Professor Freiherr von Habermann an hon. artist member.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

THE Decentralization Commission held its first sitting in Bombay yesterday. The Commission assembled in the Secretariat, Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P., Under Secretary of State for India, presiding. There were also present: The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Hichens, Mr. W. S. Myer and Mr. Wheeler, Secretary.

The Honourable Mr. Lamb, Chief Secretary to Government, was the first witness examined. The President put him various questions on the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Local Government:

Have there been any alterations proposed by you?—Yes, considerably.

What is the method by which these alterations have been made?—When the budget is too high, cut it down.

Do the Government of India interfere in the minor heads of expenditure?—In some cases.

Is the principle adopted by the Government of India satisfactory?—I won't call it unsatisfactory but it is desirable to make the reductions whenever necessary, and the alterations in the method suggested should be carried out.

You give us certain instances in which the Government of India issued orders of general application without first consulting the Local Government: Has that been detrimental to the interests of the Local Government?

I cannot definitely answer that question.

Is not your Inspector-General able to discuss any matter with the same official of the Government of India?

Well, our Inspector-General can only discuss matters authorised by his Government.

Do you say that in important matters the Government of Bombay is merely a forwarding agency?—Yes.

Do you object to the principle of financial doles?—Yes.

Under the existing system is it possible for the Government of India to devote large sums on education from other heads and vice versa?—Under the existing system the Government of India can divert funds from under one head to another.

Examined by Sir Frederick Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb said :—

In my opinion an ordinary district officer is better suited for the purposes of his district than a Secretariat man.

Are you familiar with the Government's police action?—No, it is not my Department.

Should the Government of India intervene in land matters? They should give instructions to the Local Government.

Mr. Lamb did not think that the present system caused district men to constantly look after Secretariat positions. The fact that district men were able to look forward to a Commissionership satisfied them. He would not express an opinion on appeals without having time to consider the matter. He did not consider a Commissioner had a direct influence with the police. He did not think the Commissioner would exercise a salutary effect on the police so far as confidential reports were concerned. He would not recommend that in the good of the public the Commissioner should be consulted with regard to police appointments. The Commissioner was not concerned in the condition of Upper schools; and the Commissioner would not be expected to be responsible for laxity in schools. But, of course, Government are able to consult the Commissioner on everything.

A magistrate has no power over police so far as inspection, but his inspection would not be resented. The duties of an executive engineer are settled in consultation, and he would not like to say there was anything laid down as regards the engineer's power; the present P. W. D. Secretary and the Government Secretary met together and decided most matters. He would not lay down any settled rules as to the respective powers of executive engineers and forest officers. He did not think the necessity of having to read up for posts in the mamlatdar's offices militated against forest efficiency.

To Mr. Dutt, Mr. Lamb said that after the draft budget had been produced it should be submitted to the local legislative Councils; the members of the Council should have the power to settle the items of the budget. He did not think that would interfere with suggestions being made by the Government of India. He would allow the Indian Government to lay down general principles on land revenue; and if that was derogatory, the Government of Bombay would be able to interfere. He would leave the Government of India to lay down all general principles on land revenue. He would not commit himself on the borrowing powers of the Bombay Government. He would not think the raising of a loan by the Provincial Government would be subject to the sanction of the Indian Government. But it would be under the sanction of the Imperial Government. The delegation of duties was not restricted by any section of an Act, but it could be always done by an amending Act. A Collector should not necessarily be guided by public opinion, as the submitting of his schemes to the public would be difficult work for him to carry out. He did not also think that the Advisory Council could help him, and he knew of no other method of bringing the administration into line with the opinion of the people. It should be left entirely to the Collector to assign any number of talukas he thought proper under a sub-divisional officer. He thought that if the officer did not live in his own taluka he was not likely to be in touch with the people.

(To Mr. Hichens) He would suggest there should be a uniform scale of pensions in case of Imperial as well as Provincial officers. The Provincial Government should be left more free in the matter of fixing the scale of pensions. If there were no restrictions from the Secretary of State in existence, witness thought that all those powers that the Government of India now had should be given to the Provincial Government with regard to the creation of new appointments.

To Sir Frederick Lely, witness said that the Government of India should issue orders to the Bombay Government regarding important questions. He would like them to do so in matters concerning land revenue. He thought that in these matters the Government of India should lay down general principles and the Local Governments be left to apply them with due regard to the local conditions. The rules in regard to suspension and remission of land revenue had been recently modified in the direction of liberality to the ryots. Formerly the collection of land revenue and assessment in Bombay was carried out by a separate department. This department was altogether separate from those which had the administration of revenue. Mr. Lamb did not know if that department was abolished at the instance of the Government of India. He did not know if the right of transfer had been given under the orders of the Government of India. Witness did not think that the tendency of the present system was to encourage able men to take themselves away from ordinary administrative work to special appointment connected with the Secretariat.

In answer to Mr. S. Meyer, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb said that in financial matters up to 1877 the Local Government had no power at all in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Meyer traced the answers of Mr. Lamb to the printed questions.

Witness said that the Financial Secretary got figures to justify any alterations in the provincial budget.

When is the provincial budget discussed in the local Legislative Council?—In June.

Can you give any reason why it should not be brought on for discussion earlier?—I do not know exactly, but I think it is not possible to prepare and settle the budget before June. The Accountant General's department could not prepare it earlier.

Witness continuing said it made no difference if the budget was discussed in June or April, as the items were settled. The Local Government being better judges of the position, he thought the settling of budget items should be left to them. The Government of India had certain restrictions inflicted on them from the Secretary of State in respect of certain expenditure. Witness would not object to the Government of India exercising the same control over the Provincial Governments in the matter of expenditure as the Secretary of State exercised over the Government of India. The Secretary of State could interfere with the Government of India so far as the disposal of surplus, levying of new taxation, and other heavy and new expenditure were concerned. Witness would not say the Government of India should not interfere with the Local Government in these respects.

Witness could not say if the Bombay Government knew that it was in a subordinate position to the Government of India, but it always remembered its position. The Act of 1877 was a considerable set-back in the autonomy of the Local Government.

Do you not think that it is a bit misleading?—No. The debate in the Legislative Council on the budget is not a real budget debate, because long before the debate comes off the budget has been settled.

Witness further said that he had direct knowledge of the relations between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India and could not therefore say that it was a fact that the Secretary of State was rather strict with the Government of India in financial matters.

Is it not a fact that there is a tendency amongst certain Government administrators to impose their own ideas during their limited term of office?—I have not noticed that.

Then there is no need to check it by outside authority?—I think not.

In regard to Mr. Meyer's question as to how could the Indian Government prevent a Provincial Government from going bankrupt, Mr. Lamb said that the Imperial Government must have some power to prevent such an occurrence.

Mr. Meyer next asked witness a question with regard to his statement that the Government of India had blocked two schemes of the Bombay Government: the one in regard to the Commissionership of Sind and the other in connection with an Inspector General of Forests. Mr. Meyer asked if in this case the delay was not due to the Bombay Government, as the correspondence showed that the latter took considerable time in replying to the Government of India's letter.

To Sir Steyning Edgerley, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb said that he was not one of those who desired an entire separation from the Government of India in financial matters.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Murray, Acting Conservator of Forests, First Class, was the next witness examined.

In reply to questions from the President he said that there was no need for creating the post of Inspector General of Forests. It was, in his opinion, quite unnecessary.

To Sir Steyning Edgerley, he said that the powers of the Commissioner should be increased as regards the Forest Department.

To Mr. Meyer, witness said that the powers of the Commissioner should be increased in regard to the grazing fee and also in matters of general policy.

To Mr. Dutt, Mr. Murray said that preserved forests did not mean woods or waste land, nor were they forests with very valuable timber trees therein. There were partially reserved forests and for the management of those it was not necessary to have men with technical knowledge. Village punchayats could not properly manage the pastures. Witness had no experience of management by village punchayats. District Forest Officers were subordinate to the Collector so far as their relation with the people was concerned. The village punchayats were responsible for gate fees in regard to the preserved forests.

To Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Murray said that the Conservator of Forests was not satisfied with his subordinate staff as they were not well trained nor were they sufficient in number. The influence of the Commissioner in the Conservator's department was certainly necessary.

The Commission then adjourned till 10-30 o'clock this morning.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S., relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th February.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S. resumed the execution of the ordinary duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th February.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th June with permission to affix it to the next summer vacation of the High Court.

Mr. J. Monteath, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, on the termination of the summer vacation, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

The services of Mr. A. G. Barr, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 22nd of February.

Mr. C. R. Macnamara, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for five months with effect from 9th April or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Alfred Master, I. C. S., on return to duty to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

Mr. K. N. Colvile, B. A. (Oxon), to do duty as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. E. H. McDougal, M. A. (Oxon.) or pending further orders.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F. R. C. S. (England), I. M. S., granted leave:—Major Ashton Street, M. B., F. R. C. S. (England), I. M. S., to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery Grant Medical College. Major V. B. Bennett, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S. (England), I. M. S., to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum, Grant Medical College.

Major H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Harold George Arnott, V.D., resigned his commission. Dated 1st January. Lieutenant William Primrose Pechey to be Captain. Dated 1st January. Second-Lieutenant Nevil Barryat to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S. (England), I. M. S., has been granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S., granted leave:—Major Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S., to act as Senior Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital. Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S., to act as Second Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Presidency Surgeon, First District.

Lieutenant F J H Siewright, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for six months from 1st April.

Lieutenant J. R. Reynolds, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India from 29th February to 17th September.

The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. J. E. MacDougall, B. Sc., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr H V R Kemball, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. "protem," reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, on the 27th February.

TRELAWNEY THE CORNISH PIXIE.

Most Interesting Pigmy.

EN ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI MARCH 5.

Trelawney, the Cornish Pixie, discovered by Captain Deville, some three years ago, in a fishing village near Penzance, is now on board the steamer "Bohemia" which is in Harbour here and sails to-day for Bombay where Captain Neville intends exhibiting this interesting Pixie. It is believed he was washed ashore from a wreck on the fearful night of 3rd January 1905, but this has never been definitely ascertained. According to eminent medical authorities this little Pixie must be between 48 and 75 years of age whilst his weight only 93lbs and height 25½ inches. When first met he spoke only his own-gutteral tongue, which linguists have been entirely unable to apprehend. He however, rapidly acquired a knowledge of French and English, but is unable as yet to give any connected account of previous history, or whence he comes in either of these languages. It is believed he is the descendant of some pigmy race as yet unknown.

A "TIMES" telegram from Thursday Island states that the skeleton of Dr. Chalmers, the missionary who was killed by cannibals in 1902, was peacefully recovered on February 3 at Goaribari by Mr. Murray, Administrator of Papua.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

Visitors' Gallery, Wall Street, Closed.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF FINANCIERS THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

London February 23.—The Visitors' Gallery Wall Street Stock Exchange, has been closed, owing to many financiers receiving threatening letters. Group of Anarchists intended to hurl a bomb on the floor. The city is placarded with circulars urging the whole sale slaughter of the Financiers whose criminal gambling is causing proletariats' misery.

Bankruptcy of Wincott Cooper's.

London February 24.—The creditors' meeting in connection with the bankruptcy of Messrs. Wincott Cooper and Company, Shipping Agents, disclosed £100,000 unsecured liabilities, £260,000 Contingent debts in connection with the Anglo-Argentine Shipping Company, with £18,226 assets. The Company has been wound up.

Australia.

A WHITE MAN'S TERRITORY.

London, February 24:—Mr. T. A. Coghlan declares in the "Times," that, if Australia had not prohibited coloured immigration fifty years ago, she would not now be a white man's territory.

Democratic Federation.

CREATING DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

London, February 24.—Social Democratic Federation is distributing throughout the British Army 500,000 leaflets full of insidious arguments to create disaffection among the rank and file.

Countess Wartenaleben's Jewels.

London, February 24.—Countess Wartenaleben, on returning home from Berlin Opera House, on Saturday night, placed pearl jewels in her bedroom worth £13,500, which were missing half an hour later. Her maid has been arrested.

The Druce Case.

NEW REVELATIONS.

In the Druce case a mass of publications has been seized at accused's lodgings and have been put in as evidence relating to the Duke of Portland, Welbeck Abbey and Charles Dickens. A letter purporting to come from the Duke in which he called her his much beloved mistress. She claimed also to have received a letter from Charles Dickens telling her to be tight-fisted and hard as a grindstone in order to save a Resurrection trouble. Reuter's New York correspondent says, Robert Caldwell in the Druce case has been committed to the Lunatic Asylum on the petition of his daughter.

Influenza Epidemic.

One hundred thousand people are suffering from influenza in London. The Premier, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Birrell were absent from the House of Commons in consequence.

Keir Hardie's Campaign.

Mr. Keir Hardie's further campaign is being continually interrupted by egg and tomato peltings. He says he will try no more Johannesburg but will phamphleteer.

America and Japan.

REAL CAUSE OF DISPUTE.

American papers declare that the real question in the Japanese-American dispute, is not Immigration, but whether or not Manchuria shall fall under Japanese control and the open door be closed.

The Portuguese Tragedy.

BOMB DISCOVERED.

A bomb has been discovered under the stage on which the deceased Royalties landed from the Tagus ferry at Lisbon on the day of the assassinations. The fuse had been fastened and had been ignited, but died out.

"In God We Trust."

The Coinage Committee of the United States House of Representatives voted the restoration to American coins of the motto, "In God we trust."

Floods in Pittsburg.

Floods in Pittsburg have damaged 2,000,000 dollars of property and rendered 20,000 people idle. Police boats are distributing food to the stranded inhabitants, who have fled to the upper storeys of their houses to escape drowning.

Riots in Philadelphia.

AN ANARCHIST JEANNE D'ARC.

An Anarchist girl named Boltairine Cleyre led 1,000 unemployed Italians, Russians and Negroes carrying red flags to the City Hall in Philadelphia. There was a conflict with the police. The rioters used knives. A score of shots were exchanged.

A Surgical Marvel.

London Feb. 24.—Professor Sultan writes in the Medical Journal of Berlin a description of an operation on the human heart pierced by bullet, which was sown up six weeks later.

The Management of "The Times."

The "Daily Express" says that Mr. Pearson, as Manager of the new "Times" Company, was to receive £10,000 a year and Mr. A. F. Walter, Chairman of the Board of Directors, £1,000 a year. The "Daily Chronicle" says that owing to Mr. Moberley Bells' opposition, Mr. Pearson has withdrawn the arrangement already entered into, but is still negotiating. The "Daily Graphic" declares that Mr. Bell has outbid Mr. Pearson on behalf of Mr. Hooper of the "Times" Book Club and American Syndicate. Mr. Pearson contemplated forming a company with a capital of £8,50,000, owning and controlling the "Standard," "Times" and the "St. James' Gazette." He was to have had a number of year's engagement.

Germany in the Balkans.

Germany denies officially that she is inciting Austrian Railway projects in the Balkans. She declares she regards all Railways as cimlizers.

THE CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Sessions Trial Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 5.

An application was made to-day before Justices Geidt and Woodroffe on behalf of Haidar Ali and two others who are now undergoing trial at the Sessions Court at Comilla for the murder of Inspector Crabbe in June last on the A. B. Railway for the transfer of the case to some other Court of the Sessions. The Vakil wished the evidence of the witnesses, already recorded, to be set aside and a new trial begun.

Their Lordships issued an order on the District Magistrate of Tipperah to show cause in the terms prayed for; all the proceedings are to be stayed.

PUBLIC COMPANY'S MEETINGS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company Limited was held yesterday at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai presiding, when the following business was transaction. The Chairman said:—"Before moving the resolution for the adoption of Mr. Hardy's Valuation for our Second Quinquennium ending 28th February 1907, I wish to congratulate the Company on the excellent results disclosed by our Actuary's Report and the strong position which the Company holds. Mr. Hardy as you are aware holds a pre-eminent place in the front rank of famous Actuaries. He has made a most careful and thorough investigation of our assets and liabilities. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Directors, and also it must be to all connected with the Company, that our Valuations and periodical investigations should be made by an Actuary so distinguished and eminent in his profession, and naturally our satisfaction is all the greater in having received so very excellent a report from him. The mere magnitude of the assets of a life office does not, in the absence of a careful estimate of liabilities, convey any importance; a perusal of our Valuation Report will show you that notwithstanding the stringency of Mr. Hardy's Valuation and after providing for all our liabilities under our assurance contracts, there is a handsome surplus of Rs. 1,11,922. The Report itself is so very clear that I only propose to refer briefly to some of the most important points in it. In the first place you will notice that in the second quinquennium "there has been a notable expansion of our business, as the total sums assured on 28th February 1907 were almost exactly three times as great as at the commencement of the 5 years." Again, too, "the amount of premium received during the 5 years was nearly 4 times the sum realised during the previous 5 years." The rate of interest earned has also shown an improvement—the average rate works out to approximately 4 per cent. annum—and there is already a satisfactory margin between the rate actually earned and that assumed in the premiums and Valuation. In claims our Actuary reports that "both as to the number and amount the claims are much below those expected according to the Mortality Table upon which the Company's premiums and Valuations are based", and our Actuary "considers our experience with respect to claims to be distinctly satisfactory and as evidence of the care with which undesirable risks have been kept off the Company's books." The expenses of management show a very marked diminution and our ratio of expenses has, in our Actuary's opinion, been moderate. The Mortality Table employed in the Valuation is that upon which the premiums of the Company are based and upon which the last Valuation was made. The experience of the Company shows that this Table may safely be used for the purpose. The present Valuation has, however, been made on a somewhat more stringent basis than on the last occasion, and the net, result of the change has been to increase the reserve in the present valuation by some Rs. 72,000 above that which would have been brought out upon the previous basis. I now come to the pith of the whole matter and we find that notwithstanding the stringency of the Valuation and reserving the above Rs. 72,000 and after allowing for our nett liability under our Assurance and Annuity Contracts there is a handsome nett surplus of Rs. 1,11,922. This surplus of Rs. 1,11,922, we propose, on our Actuary's advice, to deal with thus:—We propose that Rs. 87,833 be taken as representing the divisible profit. Of this sum Rs. 3,733 or one tenth will fall to the shareholders and the remaining nine tenths or Rs. 79,050 to the policyholders entitled to participate. There will then remain a balance of undivided surplus of Rs. 24,089 and this sum we propose to place to the Reserve Fund, which, added to Rs. 15,380 set apart at the last valuation, will increase our Reserve Fund to Rs. 39,469. The amount of the surplus and the division of the profits must be regarded as most satisfactory in every respect. It enables us to pay to our shareholders during the current quinquennium a bonus on the paid-up capital of 3 per cent. per annum as against ½ per cent. in the previous 5 years. It also enables us to declare a contingent reversionary bonus of one half per cent. per annum upon the sum assured on all Policies entitled to participate according to the Company's rules. The bonus to policyholders is at the same rate as at the last Valuation, but it must be remembered that the policy of this Company is to give the largest possible immediate assurance at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety. The average premium charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy of Rs. 1,000, with profits, will secure in this Company an assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300 with profits. The additional assurance of Rs. 200 to 300 is, in a itself, clearly equivalent to an immediate and certain bonus as large as can be looked for only after many years even in the best offices. There is one other matter to which I will allude. The Government have under consideration the extension to India of the English Life Assurance Act of 1870. This Act has worked well in England and has tended to protect the interests of both assurance Companies and assured. In the working of this Company we follow the provisions of the Act and we should welcome its extension to this country. This our second Valuation is another milestone in our progressive career. The great and continued success of the Company—as evidenced by our Annual Reports and confirmed by our Valuation Reports—has been due to no mere accident—but is due to our careful selection of lives, to the expenses being kept within moderate limits and to able and judicious management. In my opinion these factors alone constitute a satisfactory pledge of like prosperity in the future."

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Plimston "that the Valuation Report of Mr. G. F. Hardy F. I. A., F. S. S., etc. the Consulting Actuary, for the second Quinquennium ending 28th February 1907, shewing a surplus of Rs. 1,11,922, be and is hereby received and adopted."

The proposition was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Gulling and seconded by Mr. Rustom K. M. Cama that 'out of the surplus, the sum of Rs. 24,089 be carried to Reserve Fund, that the sum of Rs. 79,050 be allotted to policyholders entitled to participate, by way of a contingent reversionary bonus of ½ per cent. per annum upon the sum assured, that the sum of Rs. 8,783 be allotted to shareholders and paid as a bonus at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital during the five years commencing from 1st March 1907."

The motion was carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY CO.

The fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the shares holders of the Amritsar Patti Railway Company, Limited was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, in Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—In proposing the adoption of your Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1907, I am glad to be able to report such satisfactory progress. The figures of the traffic for the past year are as follows:—Passengers 8,45,713, Receipts Rs. 1,37,951; Merchandise 5,57,723 maunds; Receipts Rs. 25,696. It was always anticipated that the passenger traffic on this line would be good, and the above figures for the first year show that this anticipation has been fully justified. I think we have every reason to believe that the traffic, both in passengers and merchandise, will steadily increase. As regards the extension to Kasur, you will have seen from the Report that this has now been sanctioned, and I hope the contract will be signed shortly and that your directors will be in a position to put before you their proposals for raising the additional capital required. There has been some delay in opening the City Station at Amritsar for traffic, owing to the want of a proper road into the Station compound. This, however, has now been overcome and I hope we shall see a considerable increase of traffic at this Station within a short time.

The receipts for the first half of the year, amounting to Rs. 37,149, have been credited direct to capital in accordance with the contract. For the latter six months the earnings are approximately estimated to be Rs 53,000 and, after deducting the necessary expenses, there remains a balance of Rs. 45,719-2-0 available for disposal, which your directors recommend appropriating as under:—Dividend for the 2nd half year ending 31st December 1907 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 2-8-0 per share. free of Income Tax, Rs. 40,000; Income Tax Rs. 1,190-9-7, Balance to be carried forward; Rs. 4,528-8-5, Total Rs. 45,719-2-0.—Your directors are pleased to pointout that the traffic returns for the first year during which the whole Line has been open are sufficient to pay 5 per cent. without any assistance from the Parent Line in the way of rebate, and they trust you will consider this satisfactory. —With reference to the negotiations referred to in the last Report, your directors are pleased to be able to inform you that they have just been brought to a successful conclusion and the concession for the extension of the Line to Kasur has just been granted on the same terms generally as were agreed to in the case of the existing Line. Under the Articles of Association one of the directors, the Hon. Sir David P. Masson, Kt., C.I.E. retires but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. A. Reddie returned to India in April and rejoined the Board. During Mr. H. E. E Procter's absence from India Mr. T. W Birkett was invited to fill the vacancy. Your directors regret to inform you that on account of ill-health Mr. F. A. Reddie has again been obliged to leave India, and you are asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W Birkett to fill his place. Mr. William Muir Masson joined the Board temporarily during Sir David P. Masson's absence from India.

The director's report and audited statement of accounts made up to 31 December 1907 were adopted; and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett, as a director was confirmed. Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co. were reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

Attempts at Settlement.

In the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing of the Bombay Parsis case, Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and the other trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet Funds, was resumed.

Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiffs said that the suggestions conveyed by the Court the other day, were communicated to his clients, who had accepted them, subject to certain modifications: they agreed.

Mr. Strangman for the defendants said that his clients had carefully considered them; they were advised that they could not come to a settlement on the basis proposed. At the same time as the learned Chief Justice had very kindly offered his mediation, in the event of its being necessary, the trustees would explain their position to his Lordship with regard to the suggestions made.

Mr. Justice Davar pointed out that the learned Chief Justice had offered to settle any minor differences between the parties, because he was anxious to see the litigation terminated. But before that could be done, some broad basis should be agreed upon. In so far as the Judges of this Court were concerned, with regard to the suggestions they had made to the parties, they had made them as a fair basis of compromise at the present stage, irrespective of what defence the Trustees might have to urge. If, therefore, there was a possibility of settlement, it would be of use to ask the Chief Justice; not otherwise.

Mr. Strangman urged that if the plaintiffs had proposals to make, they might submit them to his clients.

Mr. Justice Davar inquired whether the present suggestions were found unworkable on both heads, (conversions, and nominations to vacancies,) or on one only?

Mr. Strangman replied that plaintiffs might consider the position about the filling-up of vacancies on the board of trustees by the nomination system now in vogue. But counsel was afraid that in this, as well as in the conversions matter, he would appear to the Court very unreasonable, judging by the fact of his having been able to read the mind of the Court so far.

Mr. Justice Davar said that then he had misread their mind; the interpretation put upon what had fallen from the Court was wrong. The Judges had not heard the whole case for the trustees. But there were questions involved in the case, which were of vital importance to the community; hence, the Judges suggested, that if there was a consent-decree, the community would be entitled to put restrictions on the conversion of aliens, and their admission into Zoroastrianism; which when the construction of rights of parties were strictly concerned, the Court might or might not be able to give a declaration in favour of. Perhaps, the Court might say, that according to the doctrines of Zoroastrianism, any Parsi priest was entitled to perform the "Navjot" ceremony on an alien, and admit him or her in the religion. So, if the case was fought out, it would be at best a matter of doubt; but were a consent-decree taken, the community might control the conversions by means of imposing rules and regulations. With reference to the resolutions passed, there would be only two exceptions, (the French lady and the Rajput woman), one of whom would probably never take advantage of the benefits to be derived from her admission. All these could not be secured, otherwise than by a consent-decree, by the defendant-trustees who, as the Court understood them, were very anxious themselves to secure the welfare of their community. The Court inferred, that counsel must have very weighty reasons against the suggestions put forward; but unless he (Mr. Strangman) and Mr. Lowndes were of opinion that further discussion was necessary, they would not trouble the Chief Justice, whose time was now very precious.

Mr. Strangman suggested that should their Lordships be good enough to arrange for a meeting in Chambers, perhaps practicable or workable suggestions would be forthcoming; some good purpose might be served by a proceeding of that kind.

Mr. Justice Beaman thought it would be no good, unless counsel discussed between themselves the terms of settlement first, and agreed on a broad basis; then, the meeting in Chambers, or in the Judges' Library, would be useful in adjusting minor differences, in the presence of counsel, parties, and solicitors.

Mr. Justice Beaman further said, that if Mr. Strangman was desirous of stating the position to the Chief Justice, counsel might as well indicate it to the Court in order to enable the Court to judge whether it was the right one to take, and for Mr. Lowndes and his clients to consider similarly. But the position must be such, as could not be receded from. If it was to end one way, it did not matter at all whether an additional Judge sat. Mr. Lowndes should know it, as he had met them more than half way.

Mr. Strangman said that his learned friend's expression was, "subject to certain modifications"; he did not understand Mr. Lowndes to mean that he was ready to meet them more than half way.

Mr. Justice Davar said the Court would leave the matter where it was.

Mr. Strangman then proceeded with the remaining part of his opening of the case for the defence. Counsel cited cases from 19 Beavan 330 and 7 Chancery Division, with regard to the rights of owners and holders of beneficiary trusts; a similar position was occupied for over 80 years by the trustees, who had enjoyed the absolute and implicit confidence of the community. By "funds" counsel did not mean so much money: he meant by the expression, different charitable trusts. Different considerations undoubtedly applied to the original funds, which had by 1851 amounted to Rs. 1,50,000; and to the funds, rupees forty-five lakhs and over, which were given by the community to the trustees, and to which accretions had accrued. Despite articles in newspapers, such as "Rast Gaftar," and "Satya Mitra," and others, and despite the fact that the trustees nominated others to the vacancies, so much money was entrusted to them; thirteen lakhs of it being contributions from the Sir Jamshedji, the Petit. and the Allbless families only. For each one of the 250 different trusts counsel would have to lay before the Court letters, documents and books to show, that in so far as those 45 lakhs were concerned, the trustees' position was proper and unassailable; this applied also to the accretions on the one lakh and fifty thousands after 1851. In 1823, their predecessors constituted themselves trustees. Plaintiffs and other people had notice of the deed of 1884 by registration: so far as a suit for rectification was concerned, that was a bar, for under the limitation, the trustees had been treated as if they had been trespassers; therefore, the knowledge of registration was pleaded as a bar to their application for rectification.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the history of the Panchayet.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, Mr. Justice Beaman enquired whether, if the plaintiffs conceded that the defendants had the right to fill vacancies, the latter would concede the point of conversions. The counsel said they must consult their clients. It was then decided that counsel and their clients should adjourn into chambers for a private consultation. This was accordingly done. No result was arrived at until a late hour; and the consultation will probably be continued to-day.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F B S Natley, R N R, will sail to-day for Southampton via Aden, with 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers and details, consisting of 55 officers, 20 ladies, 23 children, 14 warrant officers, 18 women, and 39 children, 590 non-commissioned officers, and men, 48 women, and 74 children, 4 insanes and 12 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col and Mrs W G Chester and daughter R A M C
Col and Mrs H S Fitzgerald Bt Service
Col and Mrs W Sitwell E Lanc
Col and Mrs Ingonville, William and child, Worcester
Col J A Moggridge, So Lancs
Lt Col and Mrs J J F Hume and 2 children, Con Rangers
Lt Col A R Aldridge, R A M C
Major G A J Leslie, R E
Major and Mrs B H Scott and 3 children, R A M C
Major R L Clark, R G A
Major and Mrs Connungham Connaughts
Major and Mrs W R Walker A V C
Major and Mrs E J Keane and 2 children S and T Corps
Major R L Owens R I Regt
Major and Mrs W S Banks Dorsets
Major and Mrs F Buswell R A M C
Major G Campbell, R G I
Major H Marshall R G
Major R B Roche Bedford Regt
Captain and Mrs W s Traill and 2 children, R G
Capt C G Bawling S m L I
Capt A D Keogh, Connaughts
Capt C H Carr, R A M C
Capt and Mrs E Yeldham, Connaughts
Capt and Mrs W K Russell, R E
Capt J C MacSwiney, Connaughts
Capt and Mrs R Rhubottom and daughter, Ord Dept
Capt and Mrs G Thompson, and child, Connaughts
Capt O F Lloyd, Connaughts
Capt J J Mills, A O D
Capt and Mrs M J Flannery, M W S
Capt S Cowie, R Scots
Lt O'Smyth, Connaughts
Lt H O Crichton, R S Fus
Lt A P Harrison, 116th Mahrattas
Lt G Grey, High L I
Lt and Mrs A H B Wright, Connaughts
Lt and Qr-Mr and Mrs J Freel Dur L I
Lt J Stevenson, A V C
Lt H G Gibbs A V C
Lt A R Hewitt Surrey Regt
Lt A P Hayden I M S
Lt W Roche Connaughts
Lt T S Blackwell R A M C
Lt J Frasem Connaughts
Lt C F P Winters c le Str cp L I
Lt A W P Whyte Connaughts
Lt R J Walll Connaughts
Lt H B Maling Connaughts
2nd Lt J L Garstin Connaughts
2nd Lt W G Barker Connaughts
2nd Lt J Hume Connaughts
Lt and Rev Mr Shannon R I Fus
Engineer Ellerey R I M

FROM ADEN.

Capt J F Whelan R A M C
Capt T F Ritchie R A M C
Lt Sauer Bedford Regt

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

There was a fair attendance at the Meet of the Bombay Hounds at the Jackal Club yesterday morning. The weather continues to be very pleasantly cool, and as the ground was covered with a heavy dew, the elements foreboded good sport. The morning train was late in arriving from Bombay and a certain amount of delay was in consequence caused, but those sportsmen and sportswomen who came by this train made their way from the station to the Meet with the most commendable despatch. A move as soon as possible was made for the Home Coverts in the direction of Parla. We had not visited them for some time, and it was therefore more than likely that a jackal would be found there. Hounds did not take long to tell us that our expectation were to be realised. They were soon out of the covert across a fine stretch of rice fields running with plenty of music. After scampering over these rice fields we come to the famous melon ground but not at a very bad part of it and we continue as fast as our horses can carry us to Sahar Hill. Hounds run straight up this hill and we follow close behind them. Dipping down the far side we come to the Bomonwadi Valley, across which finely banked district we go at rare speed. Keeping to the North of Sahar Village we gallop over another delightful tract of paddy bunds, and jumping down and up a deep nullah carry on the hunt over a further area of rice country as far as the big nullah, named Bapnala. Scrambling down and up this stony ravine we go on at the same excellent speed over a pleasant stretch of grass fields, fenced with stout cactus hedges, until we reach the Backwater. The Pack rushes straight across a fordable part of the stream, and through some firmly turfed grass fields beyond. When nearing the Kurla Vehar Road, however, scent appeared to fail very suddenly. The Huntsman cast the Pack in various directions, but nothing came of it. How the jackal was able so suddenly to escape from his pursuers is not easy of explanation. It was somewhat disappointing, however, as the Pack had been carrying such a good head all through the run. Time being in our favour it was decided to return to the woods near Sahar in order to draw for another jackal. Those people who had second horses out accordingly effected the necessary change in their mounts as soon as we arrived at Sahar Village, and we moved along the melon ground parallel with the Tulsi Main Pipe to a covert no great distance from the village of Vaman. This covert has been given a rest lately, and it was consequently quite likely that we should meet with success there. We certainly did do so, as the gallop which resulted from the jackal found in this brushwood was productive of a really delightful gallop. Getting away from the covert we run across the abovementioned water main, and jumping a wall and diving down and up a nullah, the bed of which was covered with some unusually sharp stones, we continued for a long distance over as pleasant a line of riding country as is to be found in the Vale of Salsette. We eventually reach the Mango Tope which runs alongside the Backwater, no great way from the stone bridge at the end of the Andheri Road. Crossing the water by a well known cutting in the bank, which necessitates one having to crouch underneath the protruding branches of a big tree, we follow the hounds over the stream. The Pack scales a wall into a thickly wooded plantation and a number of the field follow them, but a good many others work their way round on either side of this enclosure. All joining together on the far side we cross the Kurla Vehar road, and enter the beautiful Powai Valley. All the way through the whole length of this delightful woodland country the hounds held splendidly to the line of their quarry, and working up the hill, which is planted with aloes at the furthest end of the valley, they carry on the hunt into the particularly dense jungle which belongs to the estate surrounding the great bungalow, now unoccupied, which is situated on the shore of Powai Lake. Round and round this jungle they follow their jackal, and it is only with the utmost difficulty that the riders are able to follow them. Again and again the fugitive is only a short distance ahead of them, but eventually he was able to make good his escape. It had however been a superlatively fine gallop, and one does not in consequence regret his being successful in cluding his pursuers, but at the same time the excellent manner in which the Pack had held to the scent, in spite of the increasing power of the sun, for such a long distance was worthy of the highest praise.

JACKAL.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournaments.

Four more games have been played in connection with the Marryat Cup, Captain Lucas winning his second round. Burnett was given a walk over whereas Barraclough and Glendenning won fairly easily.

Following is the list:—

- Mr T H Vickers v. Mr T James — Vickers 6—2, 6—1
- Mr L Barraclough v. Mr L T Smythies — Barraclough 6—4, 6—1
- Mr C R Burnett v. Mr J E C Jukes — Burnett WO
- Mr L Thacker v. Mr R D England — England 6—5, 6—1
- Mr R Haines v. Capt G Lucas — Lucas 6—2, 6—1
- England v. Lucas — Lucas 5—6, 6—1, 6—1
- Mr J S Milne v. Mr R H Shoobridge — Milne 6—2, 6—1
- Mr T Portlock
- Mr C Thomson v. Mr K Kennedy
- Mr A H Glendenning v. Mr F M Lawson — Glendenning 6—3, 6—0
- Mr B S Carter v. Mr W Reid — Reid 6—0, 6—0

THE W. I. CHAMPIONSHIP CUPS.

The drawings have been made for both the Singles and Doubles of the Western India Championship Challenge Cup.

They are as follows:—

SINGLES.

- Mr Glendenning v. Mr J Stuart Milne
- Major Field v. Mr J E C Jukes
- Mr D B Binning v. Mr W Reid
- Capt Lucas v. Capt Drummond

DOUBLES.

- Capt Lucas, Major Field v. Mr D B Binning, Mr W P Pechey
- Mr T H Vickers, Mr L T Smythies v. Mr W Reid, Mr A H Glendenning
- Mr C N Brownell, Mr R D England v. Mr J Stuart Milne, Mr J C Harrison
- Mr J E C Jukes, Mr L Barraclough — Bye

"MEAKIN" FOOTBALL.

The following are the results for the "Meakin" Football Cup at Mhow:—

I ROUND.

E. Surreys, beat, Royal Field Artillery.
Worcesters, beat, Carabiniers.

II ROUND.

The Royal Scots, beat E. Surreys 2—1 after extra time was played.

The final between the Royal Scots and the Worcesters, will be played to-day.

SOUTH INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

In the South Indian Football Association Tournament yesterday the Leicesters beat the Sherwood Foresters, by one goal to nil in the Semi-finals, scoring during extra time. One of the Foresters was ordered by the referee to the ground for rough play.

R. B. Y. C. REGATTA, FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS.

Wednesday was the day on which the yachtsmen of Bombay, or some of them trust their beloved boats to the tender mercies of the fair sex and once again their trust has been justified. Not a single boat was damaged, no spars carried away, not even a member of a crew drowned, altogether a most successful afternoon.

Four boats started in "C" Class which was the first to go. Lapwing was first over the line and keeping well in shore increased her lead before Tucker Beacon was reached. Maud was next round and Meg third. No change took place on the run, not even an accidental gybe, and Lapwing had a nice lead as she started for home. Maud began to do better on the beat but spoilt her chances by getting mixed up with the steamers. Meg managed to get past Maud towards the finish. Lapwing won easily. There was no second prize as there were only four entries.

Only three started in "B" Class and Trixie won with considerable ease, there being again no second prize.

Three started in "A" Class and Sapphire made no mistakes and won easily. Eight ships boats started but only three finished, the Hyacinth's 34 outter winning after a close finish with the Hyacinth's second yinnace.

The first race on Thursday was the Y. R. A. rating race for which three were entered but only two started. Melody was first at the start but to leeward and after a futile luff let Sapphire past her weather. The race then became a procession of two until the Mark Buoy was reached which Sapphire fouled and then hauled down her racing flag. Melody was stopped; the next time she passed the schooner.

The Pixie class race reminded one of the "Three old maids of Lee" in more ways than one. All the same; it was a every hard fought race and every one was glad to see Pixie take her proper place at the head of affairs again. Trixie was over the line first but Erin soon took the lead. Trixie and Pixie had a luff on the way down in which Pixie scored heavily. Pixie was first round the buoy with Erin next, but the latter was cut out by Trixie at the turn. Working to windward Pixie at once showed her superiority, sailing closer and faster and was never headed again. Trixie sailed an erratic course at times but did well off the wind and was second home.

Eight started in the Tomtit class and handicap race. Lapwing went away with a nice lead but was passed by Tomtit, Bagtail and Meg before reaching North Karanja buoy. On the beat home, Lapwing laid her course judiciously and passed Tomtit and Wagtail. At the schooner Meg was in the lead but Lapwing caught her napping and putting her about on the line was round first. At South Karanja Lapwing was still leading with Tomtit second and held her position for a short time. Soon Maud got going and began to travel at a great pace. Tomtit and Meg also went past. Lapwing and the latter gradually dropped behind as they all worked in shore and met a stronger, and more puffy wind. Curlew and Wagtail were both doing pretty well, while Coralie was keeping up and Valkyrie was doing badly. Maud steadily increased her lead and won the class prize easily. Curlew was first on the handicap and took second prize, Coralie being third.

The race for yachts of any size only attracted two starters, Peewit and Jean. With the prospect of a failing breeze, Peewit's chances looked rosy but the breeze did no fail as it happened and she being sailed indifferently entirely failed to save more than a small portion of her time on Jean.

Besides the usual three in "D" Class, the class was opened a little wider and the Pinnaces from the ships were let in. The result was a very interesting and sporting race. The finish between the Swin and Swale was as has often happened before most sensational. The Swale was ahead and had just gone about to cross the line when the Swin arrived suddenly and nipped in between the Swin and the Swale and mysteriously carrying her way beat the latter on the post by a short head and also saved her time by twenty seconds on the Highflyer's second pinnace.

The following Races sailed yesterday:—

Y R A RACE—Start at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	2 42	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3	Gave up	
Turquoise...	Scr	F J Preston	3	Will not start	
Melody ...	8 7	J B K Macbeth ...	3	5 5 10	1 57 3

Course No. 14+42+3 = 16·5 miles.—1st Prize won by Melody Wind N N W. Strength Fresh—Time-limit—7 p.m.

CLASS RACE FOR PIXIE CLASS YACHTS—Sailed at 3-5 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher.....	3 5	5 45 46	2 40 46
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 5	5 43 39	2 38 39
Pixie	Scr	J B Aspinwall and B Y Watson ..	3 5	5 41 12	2 36 12

Course No. 14+3 = 11·2 miles 1st Prize won by Pixie Wind N W Strength Fresh—Time-limit—7 p, m,

TOMTIT CLASS and HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p. m,

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	5 36	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 10	6 7 26	2 51 50
Maud	Scr	Officers R E		5 59 7	2 49 7
Coralie....	10 16	Mrs Gillispie....	3 10	6 8 33	2 48 17
Tomtit....	1 52	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 10	6 1 24	2 49 32
Meg	1 52	Lieut A C Trench RE	3 10	6 3 4	2 51 12
Curlew....	7 28	C A Wordsworth..	3 10	6 4 17	2 46 49
Valkyrie...	10 16	H E Johnson and R Walker	3 10	6 19 4	2 58 48
Wagtail ...	4 40	R Carruthers	3 10	6 5 27	2 50 47

Course No. 14 plus 3 = 11·2 miles 1st Prize won by Maud 2nd Prize won by Curlew 3rd Prize won by Coralie Wind N N W Strength Fresh—Time-limit—7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHTS OF ANY SIZE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Mannikin...	Scr	Officers R A	3 15	Did not start	
Jean	18 40	C N Moberly	3 15	6 22 21	2 48 41
Peewit.....	0 56	F V Evans and W Fraser		6 14 58	2 59 2

Course No. 14 + 3—11·2 miles—1st Prize won by Jean—Wind N N W Strength Fresh—Time-limit 7 p m,

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	S M Defences......	3 40	6 27 45	2 47 45
Swale......	Scr	do	3 40	6 27 49	2 47 49
Invicta ...	6 36	do	3 40	6 42 28	2 55 52
Pinnace II	4 57	H M S Hyacinth...	3 40	6 43 45	2 58 48
Pinnace I	4 57	H M S Highflyer..	3 40	Did not start	
Pinnace II	4 57	do	3 40	6 33 2	2 48 5

Course No 14+42—9·3 miles—1st Prize won by Swin and 2nd Prize won by Swale—Wind N N W Strength Fresh—Time-limit 7 p m,

SPORTING CHANGES.

The W. I. T. C. Secretaryship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

It is believed here that Captain is Hughes of Jubbulpore will take up the Secretaryship of the Western India Turf Club during the eight months' absence in England of Mr. Cecil Grey. The latter leaves at the end of the Bombay racing season.

The Kirkee Meeting has lost two of its stoutest supports in Major G. A. Leslie, R. E. and Captain McSwiney of the Connaught Rangers who have been Joint Honorary Secretaries there for some time. Captain McSwiney went home for good with his regiment last evening and Major Leslie left the same night for England for on eight months' course at Chatham. It is improbable that he will return to Poona to rejoin the 3rd Sappers and Miners. Both the Officers have been prominent sportsmen in Poona and their absence will be severely felt on the Turf, Polo ground and Cricket field.

SOUTH INDIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

In the South Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament Championship singles yesterday, C. Brooke Legatt beat A Stuart Milne 6—3, 8—6, and J. F. Graham beat H. Y. Allen 6—4, 6—1.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

The shallow depression yesterday in the neighbourhood of Saugor has moved into North-East India and become merged in the area of low pressure which extends over the northern parts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. In consequence it is probable that some rain may fall at Eastern Bengal and Assam. The temperature is now nearly normal everywhere except in Baluchistan and the extreme North. In Burma, the skies are clear and the humidity is in defect in the interior districts and the temperature nearly normal. In North-East India and Orissa the skies are cloudy in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in western districts and the humidity is normal or in excess in the rest of the division and the temperature normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear and the humidity is below the average and the temperature normal. In North-West India, Sonemarg and Minimarg had light falls of snow. The skies are lightly clouded in the north-east districts and almost clear in the rest of the division. The air is much damper than usual in Baluchistan, but in other parts the humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal except in Baluchistan and the extreme North where it continues in considerable defect. In the Peninsula the skies are almost clear and the humidity remains below the average in the interior districts and the temperature is normal. The forecast gives local rain as probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard innstrumant, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 5th March 1908 was 29 898 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 3 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height af barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, abobe zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Ambala recorded light rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is about normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala and less than it at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi. Weather during the day time had been 1° to 2° warmer at Delhi and Ambala and 3° to 6° cooler elsewhere. Night temperature was 6° cooler at Rawalpindi.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are westerly at Allahabad and north-easterly at Cawnpore while calms have been recorded at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi. Maximum temperature had been nearly equal to normal at Agra and 2° to 4° higher elsewhere. During night, weather was 1° to 2° warmer at Agra and Mainpuri and 2° to 3° cooler in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is more than usual at Ajmer and moderately or considerably less at the remaining stations. Winds are north-westerly at Karachi while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been 5° higher at Kotah and the minimum 8° at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is more than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa and less than it elsewhere. Calms was recorded in Central India west while in Gujarat and Kathiawar winds were blowing from westerly or northwesterly direction in most places. Both day and night temperatures varied but slightly from normal.

Central Provinces.—Skies are cloudless and the moisture in the air is less than the average. Calms and earterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally Maximum temperature had been fairly normal at Chanda and 1° to 5° hotter elsewhere. Night temperature had been 1° to 3° warmer at Akola, Saugor and Chanda and 2° to 7° cooler at the remaining stations.

Konkan.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is in excess of normal. The direction of air movement is northerly at Ratnagiri and Karwar and easterly at Bombay and Marmugao. Temperature both at day and night had been about normal or slightly cooler than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost free from cloud and the air has become slightly damper at Poona and more or less dry elsewhere. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Ahmednagar and Bijapur, from north-easterly direction at Aurangabad and from south-easterly direction at Sholapur. Calm was recorded at the remaining stations. Day and night temperatures had been 4° to 5° warmer at Ahmednagar, but with this exception temperature both at day and night differed but slightly from normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. Thursday, 5th March.

The Goodwood Plate—6 furlongs, Sacristan II, Forfeit, Ianthe, Circuit, Gun Metal, Faded Lily, St Patrick, Manjess, Manlock, Rustile, Lady Lomond, Abrana, Winsome and Rosewater.

The Khandalla Plate—1 mile, Young Kohinoor, Eed, Dilerjung, Gold Mint, Vasco, Grey Falcon, False Start, Antica, Ashroff, Madras, Meerjan, Company, Saeed, Caravan, Little Joker, Young Salanic, Lookman, Sahoon, Sugger, Salawar, Patna and Wadi.

The Lanowli Plate—1 mile, Rashad, Swalior, Sialkote, Hades, Dhafer, Recruit, Idbas, Clincher, Dhamas, Mescow, Great Hope, Ejector, Come Soon and Ajeel.

The Little Strangers Selling Plate—5 furlongs, Hooded Falcon, Lenzo, Gwalior, Veto, Woolwinder, Haymaker, Selection, Frolic, Zarzoor, Little Boy, Clarke, Hatiff, Trouble, Porter, Mijiad and Atayba.

Hunters Flat Race—1 mile 5 furlongs, Sloth II, Success, Arekie, Bluey, Haphazard, Blarn Roland, Curlew, The Kid, Fereflys, Larry, Eclipse, Good Luck and The State.

DIVISION OF THE KARJAT PLATE.

Ragub, Pootas, Basheer, Zari, Sir Georges Little John, Viceroy, Silver Stream, Adham, Adon, Martyn, Prince Chestnut, Marzook, Arab, Prince, Mountain King, Hishan Sib, Japanese Flag, Sherrin, Young Chand, Amood, Talib, Virtuous Bay, Jalmood, Ariff, Happy Land.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 5-3-08.

THROWING NITRIC ACID IN CALCUTTA.

The Deputy Magistrate Dies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Babu Khetter Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, on whom nitric acid was thrown by noted bad characters in Harrison Road during the day, succumbed to his injuries this morning. A fresh charge will be added to those under which the assailants are now undergoing trial.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THEATRE DRESSES AND WRAPS.

The growns—and mantles—worn at the reopening of the Opera and at the premiere of "Un Divorce," writes a Paris correspondent, were quite remarkable; very specially the toilettes seen at the Vaudeville on the notable occasion when a play by Paul Bourget was presented. With the story of this wonderful play I must not concern myself; sufficient to say that it is at this moment holding the attention of Tout Paris. But of the theatre cloaks seen in the loges and stalls I have much to say, for they represented all that is new and original in the world of fashion. The habitues of the Vaudeville are women whose names appear daily in the newspaper columns devoted to "Society Leaders—and their Doings," and a premiere at this theatre is always an important function, from the sartorial point of view. The theatre cloaks worn on this occasion were as wonderful as they were beautiful, and the fact that every second woman entered the theatre with her mantle trailing on her shoulders marked the new era in which it is certain that elaborately, simple evening wraps will play an exceedingly prominent part. I have on several occasions hinted at the change which has slowly, but very surely, been coming over the fashionable world in this connection. At the end of last season—at San Sebastian and Biarritz—I noted that all the best dressed women at the Casinos made a special point of, their mantles and cloaks, and that these picturesque garments were invariably made of the softest and most supple materials, also that they were not much trimmed—frequently not trimmed at all—but that quantities of stuff were taken up in their manufacture. This idea has grown in strength during the last few months, and at the present moment the Casino wraps worn at the Casino at Monte Carlo are things of the most delicate and subtle beauty; and these same wraps, or exactly similar ones, will be generally worn in the evening when the spring seasons opens in Paris.

CREPE DE CHINE WRAPS.

At the Vaudeville I noticed a great many wraps made of crepe de Chine and lined with Oriental satin. The colours chosen were almost always to be found amongst the pastel tints, and in several cases the linings were of black satin or of some dark hue which toned well with the gown. This idea of lining pale materials with black satin is very original and effective; the mantles are cut on such generous lines that the pale outer material hangs in soft folds about the figure, but with each movement the sombre lining makes itself felt. A beautiful mantle of this order was made of Lancret blue crepe de Chine, with a lining of soft black satin and a narrow band of Japanese embroidery—dull blue on a white ground—running round the neck and down the fronts. Of sleeves there were none, but the material was so cleverly cut that it seemed to drape the arms, and there were openings for the latter, which could be used or not, as seemed convenient; when the openings were not used the cloak seemed to be made in circular form.

LIBERTY SATIN.

Another lovely wrap was made of palest grey-green Liberty satin, lined with ivory taffetas chiffon; in this case, also, the picturesque garment seemed "with out form," but nevertheless it hung in perfect folds, and made a fitting frame for a princess robe of black mirror velvet, inset with black Chantilly lace, and bordered with two narrow bands of sable. Yet another mantle of the same genre—worn by a lovely old lady whose snow-white hair was rolled back from her forehead after the Marie Antoinette style—was made of black crepe de Chine and lined with Liberty satin in a rich shade of eveque; on the shoulders there was a handsome trimming of chenil and fine jet, and on the fronts many large tassels showed themselves. This mantle was in reality cut in circular form, but there were openings for the arms, arranged invisibly amongst the voluminous folds.

FIRRING AT A MOTOR CAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

A case is under investigation in Fort William here in which a young Gordon Highlander on sentry duty at the Fort gate fired on a motor car containing Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Stiff who, he says, failed to answer his challenge. Mr. Flanagan who denies that he failed to respond was hit slightly in the arm by the buckshot pellets which also damaged the car. the shot being fired low with the object of stopping the car. The regiment having just come down from the Frontier accounts for buckshot being used. The sentry, Private Younger by name, is confined to barracks.

SUIT FOR ARBITRATION FEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCAH 5.

The hearing commenced in the High Court here to-day of the case in which the Moulvie Ahmed Ebrahim claims Rs. 65,000 arbitration fees from Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy on an estate valued at twenty-eight lakhs in which the defendant's share was fourteen lakhs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	5	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	6	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	17
Total	34	30	142
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,064		
Same date last year	55	42	156

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
11	10

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 5th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	42	40	4
B	94	140	25
C	41	200	38
D	37	74	5
E	89	111	20
F & G	95	1	1
Total to date...	398	566	103
Total rats killed			964

ELEPHANT capturing operations promise to be a complete success this year in Travancore. Four elephants were captured in the Koni Division during the inspection of the Conservator of Forests there recently, and, about the same time Mr. Watts in the Kottayam Division captured two, and Mr. A. P. Smith in the Northern Division has just captured six. Besides these, two elephants are reported to have died and two have been set at liberty owing to their being too old for training. During the next two months more captures are anticipated. The restrictions on the destruction of these animals in Travancore have apparently been beneficial as they have increased largely in numbers in recent years.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Physiological.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette,"—The revised Civil Procedure Code which comes up for final consideration at the Supreme Legislative Council on the 13th instant has afforded some of the Indian members an opportunity of reviving a question which has given the authorities considerable trouble in the past. Some years ago a Hindu Member of the Viceroy's Council initiated a Bill to control the Religious and Charitable endowments of various kinds. These which are very numerous throughout the country are in many cases subsidised by Government. It was alleged that under the existing law, the Hindu and Muhammedan communities alike though intimately interested in the proper managements of these trusts were powerless to prevent the squandering of vast sums of money in contravention of the object for which the trusts were originally intended. The draft was referred for opinion to Local Governments and administrations, which in their turn consulted representative men among the people. The net result of this consultation was that Government whilst sympathising with the object of the promoters of the proposed legislation professed inability to proceed with it because of the opposition it was likely to give rise to among the orthodox classes of both Hindus and Mahommedans. A section of the new Code provides for accounts being taken and inquiries made when once a suit has been filed in connection with any particular trust. But the advocates of better control by legislation are not satisfied. In the Select Committee the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose proposed the addition of three more clauses authorising the Civil Courts to direct, on application being made to it, any trustee of a charity or trust to cause to be prepared and filed in the court a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the trust, also to make such accounts open to inspection by the public, and to remove a trustee for failure to carry out the orders of the Court. The Select Committee declined to accept these proposals on the ground that they raised questions of public policy and principle on which opinion should be taken before legislation on any particular lines. It is quite true that the educated classes more or less strongly support the proposed change, but it is difficult to say what are the views of the bulk of orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans in the country. Efforts will be made by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and his colleagues in the Council to challenge the decision of the Select Committee by proposing formal amendments to the draft as revised by it.

CALCUTTA PROBLEMS.

The "Indian Daily News."—Several extremely controversial matters come up for consideration and discussion during this month's series of Calcutta Corporation meetings. The Chairman's note in connection with the question whether the Corporation or a Special Committee has power to enquire into the conduct of a Municipal officer appointed by the Chairman must be considered. In connection with the New Market extention, Mr. Shirley Tremearne is to move that a supervising engineer be appointed on a salary not less than Rs. 1,000 a month during construction, the appointment to be made in open meeting. When the jhama brick metal tender come up something is sure to be said of the tampering that took place to the detriment of Babu S. C. Chatterjee's sample. Also there will be the nomination of four Commissioners to sit on the committee to be appointed by the local Government to consider the subject of Building Regulations.

AMATEUR RULERS.

The "Englishman"—District and Local Boards in the new Province do not appear to be popular with the members constituting them, judging from the annual report for the past year. Mr. Allen, the Collector of Dacca, says: "In Assam monthly meetings are prescribed, as in Bengal, but there it is regarded somewhat as a counsel of perfection. I am rather impressed with the difference between a District Board meeting in Dacca and Local Board meeting in Assam. In the latter we used to take considerable interest. In the former the interest is of a somewhat perfunctory character. Personally, I find them somewhat dull, and that this view is shared by many of the members is indicated by the fact that the normal attendance is only 40 per cent of strength." The Commissioner of the Division thinks that some of the reasons for the lack of interest are that —(a) meetings are held as a matter of course, and not because there are matters of importance to discuss; (b) the agenda include many details which in Assam would be disposed of by the Chairman; and (c) very few of the members know any thing of the interior or its needs. And the Resolution of the Local Government says: The reluctance on the part of the mofussal gentry, whose acquaintance, with the interior would be of real assistance, to stand for election is one of the most potent causes of the stagnation which characterizes Local Self Government institutions. To overcome this reluctance and induce suitable persons to come forward should be the object of every District Officer."

FORESTS IN THE U. P.

The "Statesman"—A notable feature of the annual progress report of Forest Administration in the United Provinces for 1906-7 is the portion which refers to the great drop in the value of sleepers. Some years ago the market was flooded by an enormously increased output due to the utilisation of dead and fallen timber all over the Jaunsar division. The supply was consequently much in excess of the demand, and the contractors have been left with large stocks on their hands, which they must dispose of before they are in a position to make further purchases. At the same time the competition of Australian wood has forced down the prices still further, and Mr. Mercer says that trees have been selling for half the prices of a year ago. The results are seen in a drop in the value of timber turned out in the Western Circle of the province from Rs. 11,23,577 to 8,21,808, which has had an effect on the financial results of the whole province. That the results were not so bad as they might have been was due to the increased outturn in the Eastern Circle under every head, the area of annual exploitation having been increased, by a revised scheme of working, by 50 per cent. For the whole province the surplus was Rs. 10,03,234,, compared with Rs. 10,69,897 in the previous year and a five years' average of Rs. 9,14,875.

THE SITARAMPUR CASE.

The "Englishman"—There is a very general feeling abroad that the result of the trial of the unhappy-man Myers has not been adequate to the issues involved. We do not think that in this feeling there is anything of a vindictive character. If there were we should be the first to brand it as reprehensible. In the solemn issues of life and death which such a trial as this involves there is no room for any petty or revengeful felling. An innocent man has been done to death and Justice requires that the cause of his death be rigidly enquired into and the guilt, if any, be properly estimated and correctly attributed. It is a matter of indifference to the officers of the law and those who assist them in their awful functions what is the relative status of the persons involved in the enquiry.

It is the finding of the jury which seems to the average lay mind unsatisfactory. For what does it amount to? It amounts to this. That for a man, excited and resentful at a supposed wrong, to seize a gun, to load it, to advance towards the object of his resentment, to behave in such a way that the gun is discharged, and this discharge causes death to the object of resentment: that this behaviour is merely tantamount to acting with a consciousness that an illegal consequence might follow but with the hope that it would not, or to a simple neglect of the civic duty of circumspection.

It would seem that the action of the accused was much more than this. The counsel for the defence gave the jury a plain alternative. Either the shooting was absolutely accidental or it was not. If accidental the only possible verdict was acquittal. By not acquitting the accused the jury showed that they did not consider it accidentally due to the deceased's own action. It is impossible to get away from the uneasy conviction that the jury shirked the responsibility of bringing in the sterner verdict. If there was no ground for definite acquittal, as to which the jury were presumably competent judges on the evidence before them, then we cannot but feel that, in the absence of any real sudden provocation, in the evidence of deliberation afforded by the loading, a verdict on one of the graver counts was the natural outcome. The present verdict seems eminently unsatisfactory in that it either condemns an innocent man to two years' rigorous imprisonment or allows a man who slew another to escape with a very inadequate punishment for his heinous offence.

A HINDI DICTIONARY.

The "Civil and Military Gazette"—The Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares has, during the ten years of its existence, done a good deal to secure the publication of several valuable as works, scientific as well as literary, in the Hindi language. The efforts of the Sabha have been generally supported by Government, and to a certain extent by men of light and leading among the public. The Sabha has just proposed to undertake the compilation of a Hindi Dictionary. It is stated that such a work is wanted very much, but it is at the same time true that a scholarly dictionary, really worthy of the Hindi speaking and reading community throughout Upper and Northern India, will cost a very large sum of money. The work will have to be done by a number of scholars conjointly, and the Sabha, it appears, cannot take up the gigantic task, unless it enlists the support of wealthy princes and merchants in the country. We are glad to note that the Government of the United Provinces have promised liberal suppport, and we hope their example will be readily followed by the public, and by other Local Governments and administrations, which have Hindi speaking communities residing within their jurisdiction.

BY THE WAY.

RAILWAY-TICKETS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

This is essentially the age for the commercial utilisation of waste products. Upon the Belgian Government railway system newspapers left in the train are the property of the nation, to be used by it, according to "Chamber's Journal," for the manufacture of railway-tickets. The papers are carefully collected and sent to the head depot, where they are pulped and a special variety of cardboard for ticket purposes is prepared. Some idea of the amount of raw material readily available to the railway authorities from this source may be gathered from the fact that the accumulation of discarded newspapers upon the whole network of railways aggregates about seven hundred pounds per day, representing over one hundred tons per annum.

NEWESPAPERS FROM PEAT.

Peat, we learn from the same authority, is regarded as a possible raw material for the manufature of paper. The latest development in the production of peat-pulp is being made in Sweden, where a large factory has been built. The process adopted is of American origin. It is claimed that a ton of paper worth £6 can be produced from peat at a total cost of £3, so that an ample margin of profit is available to render the enterprise financially practicable should the paper-pulp thus obtained compare favourably with that secured from timber, and be applicable to the same commercial requirements. The operations of the Swedish company are being closely followed, since in the event of its success efforts to utilise the huge expanses of peat-bogs in Scotland and Ireland would be carried into effect.

£500 A COPY.

Among modern books there is probably only one parallel to Mr. Pierpont Morgan's sumptuous catalogue of his miniatures, with its pure white vellum pages, its gorgeous silver mountings, and hand-coloured illustrations, and that is Mr. Hubert Home Bancroft's famous "Book of Wealth," the edition of which was limited to 400 copies—150 at £500 each, and the remainder at the relatively modest sum of £100. This monumental work, the subcribers to which included most of the Sovereigns of the world and the richest of millionaires consists of 1,000 folio pages, devided into ten volumes. Each volume is covered with golden silk, the covers of the first edition bearing water-colours by the leading American artists; while the volumes are enriched by 3,000 illustrations of great beauty, with the exquisite facsimiles of famous paintings and etchings. Six years were occupied in producing the work, the estimated cost of which was £100,000. Not long ago, too, Mr. Louis Prang, of Boston, issued a most elaborate work on Oriental Ceramic Art at £100 a copy.

PLURALITIES AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Senate of Cambridge has before it a proposal, which will doubtless be adopted, to prevent the holding of two offices by one person. If the suggestions are carried out it will be impossible in future for any person to hold two Professorships in the University at the same time. Any person accepting a second Professorship will, "ipso facto," vacate the one he already holds. A Professor is also to be incapable of holding his office together with a Readership, or the post of a University Lecturer; and by accepting any one of these three positions he shall, "ipso facto," vacate any one he may already hold. The same regulations are to apply to Readers and University Lecturers.

WHAT THEY READ IN THE OLD KENT-ROAD.

The new Southwark Library at the junction of the New and Old Kent-roads promises to be a very popular institution, some three thousand applications having been made for readers' tickets in a little over a week. When the issue of books began among the first books taken out were Minto's "Logic," Baldwin's "Story of Mind," and books on Memory, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Arctic Exploration, and Cross's "Life of George Eliot." In fiction Miss Marie Corelli was preferred, all her books being taken out early in the day. For Dickens the demand was small, while Thackeray seems to be quite unattractive, the entire set of his works remaining on the shelves. With the juveniles Henty was chief favourite.

THE AUSTRALIAN RABBIT AND THE DANYSZ VIRUS.

Dr. Danysz the French bacteriologist who under took to rid Australia of its rabbits, has, it is reported, failed to convince the authorities, as a result of his experiments on an island near Sydney, that his virus is certain death to every rabbit inoculated with it; and anything short of that will meet with strong opposition from a certain section of the Colonists. The owners of grass-lands, however, who are the chief sufferers by the plague, welcome any remedy likely to reduce the plague, and in New South Wales the Government are being urged to allow the doctor to introduce his virus on the mainland, seeing that Dr. Tidswell, the Government bacteriologist, has reported that, while being harmless to other animals, it has proved fatal to a large percentage of the rabbits treated with it on Broughton Island.

A VESTED INTEREST.

On the other hand, this is opposed by a large number of persons interested in the immense expert rabbit trade that has grown up in the Colony, the extent of which can be gauged by the fact that nearly one million rabbits are shipped from Australia every week. Their position is that it must be shown that the virus will wipe the whole rabbit race clean out. "If, however," said a Sydney paper recently, "Dr. Danysz can only reduce the number, then he must be ruled out, for he will absolutely kill the export trade, even if he only kills one in every hundred by disease. The English public will not risk getting the one diseased animal in its pots." In the meantime, in New South Wales alone, the pastoralists have spent nearly £3,000,000 in erecting some 50,000 miles of rabbit-proof fencing.

FEW POOR AND FEWER RICH.

Dr. Jacques Bertillion, who has been making an investigation of statistics relating to succession duties in France, finds that three-quarters of the population in France possess property in some form or other when they have reached fifty years of age. There are few poor, and very few rich. Most married couples in France have separete estates, and the average sum they leave at death is about £160. The average applies to a good half of the successions. Going higher in the scale, there were not more in 1905 than 770,000 persons who died worth £20,000, and the number of those who possessed from £4,000 to £20,000 did not exceed 6,257. Owners of small fortunes of £400 numbered 326,000 and there were 44,000 others who had a trifle less.

THE BUCKS LACE INDUSTRY.

The Flemish refugees of the sixteenth century did much to extend the delicate craft of lace-making in Bucks, and it had a flourishing existence for more than two centuries. From various causes, however, it fell into decay, until, some ten years back, it had almost been extinguished. Happily, by dint of vigorous energy on the part of the North Bucks and kindred societies, "Bucks lace," according to a contributor to the "Millgate Monthly," is regaining a high standard of craftship, many elegant antique designs have been reproduced, the finest materials are again used, and the lace now sent out compares most favourably with the celebrated Irish lace and continental work of the same type.

VILLAGE PEOPLE.

As a rule, the lace-makers in North Bucks are nearly all village people, wives or daughters of the agricultural labouring classes; and their dainty skill, while it materially adds to the weekly earnings of a family, does much also to brighten their monotonous lives. A worker may be seen sitting by the flower-scented doorway of a Buckinghamshire hamlet, with her pillows and bobbins, who has never had a lesson in her life. She picked up lace-making in this way from her mother, who had learned it from her mother; and thus it has been handed down. The North Bucks Lace Association, with it address at Haddenham, a charming rustic bucks haunt, gives employment to some 400 lace-makers, in addition to the establishment of classes for children and young girls in various centres of the county.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE BELOVED VAGABOND.

The book is one thing; the play is another. In adapting his well-known novel for stage presentation, Mr. William J. Locke has been called upon to make certain sacrifices to the great god, theatrical convention. And the result is that his Paragot, as introduced to us at His Majesty's in the person of Mr. Tree, is not quite so beloved a vagabond as he is in the book. We see too much of him when he is Gaston de Nerac —too much of him when he is half Gaston de Nerac and half Paragot—not enough of him when he is Paragot unadulterated. And, in the end—think of it!—this splendid vagabond philosopher, the large-hearted and quixotically irresponsible worshipper of the broad, blue sky and the long, white road, this Paragot, has to be pulled back into civilisation again, and made a nice, clean, and tidy boy, that he may marry the wealthy widow to whom he was betrothed before she married the villain! I don't wish the lovely lady any harm, but I trust that I may be allowed secretly and quietly to enjoy the hope that Paragot, after the fall of the curtain on Mr. Locke's new version of his story, does not let many weeks pass before he breaks from his bondage into his vagabondage. There is too much sacrifice to this blessed theatrical convention nowadays. You can't get near its altar for the mangled corpses of originality.

THAT DOCUMENT.

The play of "The Beloved Vagabond" is divided equally, where quantity is concerned, between three acts. In the first, we have Gaston de Narac, in his flat in Paris, putting his signature to a melodramatic document, which, though it saves his aristocratic young lady's father from suffering, as someone in the play factiously puts it, the "slings and broad arrows of outrageous fortune" separate Gaston from the star of his soul, the light of his life, the queen of his heart, etc. The document, is prepared by his wily rival, the Comte de Verneuil, and it hereby declares, after it has duly whereased, that, in consideration of the sum of £20,000, he, Gaston de Nerac, agrees forthwith to go out of the life of the Hon. Joanna Rushworth for five years, without telling her the reason why. It will have been observed, with some alarm for the safety of Gaston's reputation as a gentleman and a hero, that no mention was made in the document as to the reason why the Count handed him the money. It was careless of Gaston not to have this little matter put right before signing. But, there; he is a hero, and what hero ever stooped to protect himself by a low-down thing like ordinary precaution?

MADAME LA COMTESSE.

In the second act we are transported to the beautiful garden of the Auberge du Soleil, at Champigny, and it is here that we first become acquainted with the delightful Paragot of Mr. Lock's fascinating book. It is in this scene that Gaston de Nerac, now become Berzelius Nibbidard Paragot, the large-hearted, wine-shifting, devil-may-care philosopher of the highways and the by-ways, befriends the failing old fiddler, who has come to scrape the catgut for a village wedding dance, and takes his pretty daughter, Blanquette, under his own wing—a platonic wing. Who should be living in the magnificent castle painted in the background but the Comte de Verneuil and his wife Joanna? And whom should Madame la Comtesse recognise behind the matted hair, and scrubby beard, and picturesque rags of the vagabond Paragot, as he fiddles merrily for the wedding dance, but her old lover Gaston? She is led away, fainting, by her villainous husband—who always has had a weak chest, and is coughing now worse than ever, to give hope to the girls in front, who want him to die and make way for Paragot. The beloved vagabond improves the occasion, sentimentally by breaking away from the merry tune to which the villagers are dancing, and returining to a slow, wailing movement that he electrified Joanna with the first act; then as she disappers out of the garden gate, he returns to the dance tune with a will, the curtain falling upon a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, both before and behind the curtain. For it is in this act that we have beheld the concentrated essence of the life of the story and soul of Paragot. It is a little play of itself, and will make a complete dramatic contribution to the benefit 'matinee' programme of the future.

POOR BLANQUETTE.

The end of the story is told in Paragot's room (no longer "rooms") in Paris, where he and the girl, Blanqutte, are residing on the same terms of platonic friendship as usual, thank you, and where Paragot is earning a living by painting toy animals the different colours to which, by Nature, as it is understood by toy-makers, they are severally entitled. Paragot is still pining for his Joanna; and anon, Blanqutte, who, in the book, became Paragot's wife, has to stand back and weep, while Jonna, whose husband has had his last cough, turns up in the beloved vagabond's amateur, ark, and shows evident dramatic signs of being won over by newly interpolated circumstances to take Paragot away with her. Blankquette behaves most handsomely. She corrects Joanna's mind of the idea that Paragot had sold her to Monsieur le Comte on the evening, five years and six months ago, he went forth into the world with his hump-backed "protege," Asticot, to play at Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and she joins her hand to Paragot's, like the dear little girl in "Her Father" at the theatre over the way, as the final curtain goes down upon their happiness and her sorrow. Poor Blanquette! Rather hard lines, when you've been comfortably married in a book, to have your husband taken away in a play—merely to oblige theatrical convention! Mr. Tree has never done anything better than his Paragot of the middle act; it is a superb bit of acting, and on the first night of the play (in London) it nearly made a real daily newspaper dramatic critic forget what he was and applaud. He had got his hands ready, but he caught the eye of the brother sufferer, turned a greenish white, and pretended he had only brought his fingers up in front from him to see if all his nails were there. Mr. Charles Quartermaine is excellent as the Count with a cough that won't come off; Mr. Leon M. Lion, curiously enough, is less effective in the ark scene than in others, where he is distinctly good; Blanquette is prettily played by Miss Hutin Britton, and a very handsome Joanna is provided in Miss Evelyn Millard.

THE CHARM OF ADA REHAN.

The Day players were a revelation to me of the pitch of excellence which American acting had reached writes Miss Ellen Terry in the story of her life. My first night at Daly's was a night of enchantment. I wrote to Mr. Daly, and said: "You've got a girl in your company who is the most lovely, humorous darling I have ever seen on the stage." It was Ada Rahan, Now, of course, I didn't "discover" her, or any rubbish of that kind—the audience were already mad about her; but I did know her for what she was, even in that brilliant "all-star" company, and before she had played in the classics and got enduring fame. The audacious, superb, quaint Irish creature! Never have I seen such splendid high comedy. Then the charm of her voice a little like Ethel Barrymore's when Miss Ethel is speaking very nicely; her smiles and dimples and provocative, inviting coquetterie! Her Rosalind, her Country Wife, her Helina, her Railroad of Love, and, above all, her Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew! I can only ejaculate Directly she came on I knew how she was going to do the part. She had such shy, demure fun—she understood, like all great comedians, that you must not pretend to be serious so sincerly that no one in the audience sees through it.

As a woman off the stage Ada Rehan was even more wonderfull than a shrew on it. She had a touch of dignity, of nobility, of beauty, rather like Eleonora Duse'. The mouth and the formation of the eye were lovely. Her guiltlessness of make-up off the stage was so attractive! She use to come in to a supper with a lovely shining face which scorned a powder-puff. The only thing one missed was the red hair, which seemed such a part of her on the stage.

Here is a dear letter from the dear, written in 1890. "my dear Miss Terry. "Of course the first thing I was to do when I reached Paris was to write and thank you for your lovely red feathers. One week is gone. To-day it rains, and I am compelled to stay at home, and at last I write. I thought you had forgotten me and my feathers long ago. So imagine my delight when they came at the very end! I liked it so. It seemed as if I lived all the time in your mind; and they came as a good-bye.

"I saw but little of you, but in that little I found no change. That was gratifying to me, for I am over-sensitive, and would never trouble you if you had forgotten me. How I shall prize those feathers—Henry Irving's presented by Ellen Terry to me for my Rossalind cap! I shall wear them once and then put them by as treasure. Thank you so much for the pretty words you wrote me about "As you Like It" I was hardly fit on that matinee. The great excitement I went through during the London season almost killed me. I am going to try and rest, but I fear my nerves and heart won't let me.

"You must try and read between the lines all I feel. I am sure you can if anyone ever did, but I cannot put into words my admiration for you—and that comes from deep down in my heart. Good-bye, with all good wishes for your health and success.—I remain, your most affectionately,

"ADA REHAN."

I wish I could just once have played with Ada Rehan. When Mr. Tree could not persuade Mrs. Kendal to come and play in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" a second time I hoped that Ada Rehan would come and rollick with me as Mr. Ford; but it was not to be.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Palm Hall 2,596 tons, Captain E Mahn, sailed on Thursday for Colombo, in ballast.

The steamer Norfolk 2,506 tons Captain J H Bovey arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain A Williamson arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

The Chittagong Port Officer notifies that the South Patches light vessel has been replaced in position.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr McArthur	R I M
R I M S General	Brackenbury .. Lt Whisti	R I M S
Plassy	Capt Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 5.

Alcana	1312 Morgan		W & A Graham & Co
Brazilliana	2438 Tomblyn		Cory Bro & Co
Beme	1899 Taylor		Shaw Wallace Co
Caledonia	3529 Toeque	Aden 7-3	P & O Co
Clan Cumming	3107 Williamson		F Muir & Co
Imani	2979 Penberthy		W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling		Shah S N Co
Imaum	2703 Penberthy		K N & Co
Majidi	1867 Coates		B & P S N Co
Naseri	911 Le Mare		B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041 Elliott		T Morrison & Co
Norfolk	2506 Boney		G Cotton & Co
Plitavice	2442 Sigante		R Sharp & Co
Stolzenfels	3554 Schmidt		Glade & Co
Sultan	1781 Ulrich	Z'bar 21-3	A Strandes
Sirsa	1675 Tipper		M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345 Robson		Shaw Wallace & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton, Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	2339 Runton	Hull	10-3	F Muir & Co
B Havraise	3549 Lemaine	Havre	25-3	K Nixon & Co
C & R Adalia	2481 Hannaford .. K'chi	Newport	14-3	K N & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975 Sterling	Antwerp	21-3	F Muir & Co
G Ahmadi	1640 Hughes	P Gulf	7-3	M M & Co
H Shah Allum	1918 Mauritius	Davidson	7-3	A Hassum
K Shah Jehan	2566 Grant	Stream	5-3	H A Hassum
N Harlyn	2234 Bird	Baltimore	7-3	R A Willis
P Reichstag	208 Thle	Z'bar	6-3	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland	760 Ebrahim	G Port	5-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513 Fakeera	M'lore	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547 Ahmed	Karachi	7-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Panani	552 Shamsudin	B'vnagar	7-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Onipenta	3420 Hill	N F		M M & Co
2 Circassia	4315 Haig	L'pool	18-3	W & A Graham & Co
4 Magdala	3134 Lemand	Hull	14-3	W & A G & Co
7 Weissenfels	2458 Siebje	K'chi	6-3	Glade & Co
9 Chanda	3951 Tice	Antwerp	6-3	M M & Co
10&11 City of Calcutta	4785 Wilson	Busreh	10-3	K Nixon&Co
12 Persia	4198 Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Maru	3437 Yamawaki	Kobe	11-3	N Y Kaisha

H W V D.

Lhasa	941 Rothwell	Karachi	6 3	M M & Co

M W D D

Arabia	4167 Leigh	London	14-3	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Narfolk s	Bovey	Calcutta Feb 23
5	Clan Cumming s	Williamson	Calcutta Feb 23
	Imani s	Penberthy	Newcastle Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	City of Karachi s	Snow	Marseilles &c
	Univolosis	Keen	Antwerp &c
	Dumra s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf &c
	Palam Hall s	Mahn	Colombo

The steamer Circassia for Liverpool &c began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
27	Tannenfels	Antwerp
28	Fulwell	London
March.		
2	Dilwara	London
2	Tara	Straits
3	Kageshima Maru	Japan
3	Loodiana	Calcutta
3	Liudula	Negapatam
3	Palamcotta	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N steamer Rohilla, sailed to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N steamer Jelunga, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N steamer Colaba, arrived at Antwerp, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 34 bales hemp, Vatcho Shandy and Sons; 110 bales wool, M J Joemabhoy and Co; 50 bales wool, B Hurbbam.

Circassia s—100 bales hamp, H Govindji; 454 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Magdala s—2,007 cwts cottonseed, H Govindji,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—3 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—2,112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEWPORT.

Arabia s—2,800 tons manganese ore, R A Walles,

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cacutta s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Circassia s—520 cwts myrabollams; W Bechar.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Magdala s—500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—330 bales cotton, R Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chanda s—5,803 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG,

Wakamiya Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales twist, L Bhavanidas; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 6.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz to-morrow Saturday the 7th March and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Saturday the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 6.

434 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on each evening of the week at 9 p. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 6.

87 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 15th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m

88 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

89 Corps Rifle Meeting—The following Matches will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Monday and Tuesday next, the 9th and 10th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 50 a m daily.

Monday the 9th instant—Marksman Challenge Cup.

Conditions—Distance 300 Yards,
Targets—3rd Class.
Time—One Minute.
Rounds—Unlimited.

Tuesday the 10th instant—Match No 18, the Highland Challenge Cup.

Teams of 8 from any one company.

Falling plates at 500 yards.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.



BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

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This Cough Linctus has already gained a great celebrity, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best remedies known for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, and all disorders of the CHEST and LUNGS, and if taken in time, will prevent CONSUMPTION.

Price per bottle.. ... Re. 1.
Packing and postage ... As. 5.

CHYAVANA PRASHA OR OUR OWN HEALTH RESTORER.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centres. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power of endurance. It is infinitely better than Cod-Liver Oil.

Price for 7 doses ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... As. 5

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It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET, SHEIKH MEMON STREET, PAREL, MAHIM.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed the mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of September 1907, and expressed to be made between Vasantrao Madhavrao of the first part, Pundlic Ramji of the second part, and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed of the third part, and all other powers thereunto enabling the said Hajee Jan Mahomed, the mortgagee to sell Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will on the following days and time sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all the undivided right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasantrao Madhavrao.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay at New Line or Lohar Chawl Street without the Fort in the Sub-district of Bombay fronting the said New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, on the south side thereof and containing by admeasurement 690 square yards be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1142, 1143, 365, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Atmaram Vassodeoji and others, on or towards the north by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrami Saheb Sydaday, and which dwelling-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 8.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house hereditament and premises standing thereon situate and being in Bombay at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the east side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1265 square yards be the same, little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Memon's Mosque, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property of Kashowji Jadowji, and on the south by the property of Hyderalli Cassumji and which dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 377.

On FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground or oart called Tellwady, with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and lying in Bombay, at Colbhat Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Colbhat Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 3000 square yards be the same little, more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 62 and 613, and bounded on the east by the property of Tarra Luxmon Naikan and that of Vasudeo Narayanji on the west by the property of Parsi Maneckji and that of Manky Collin, on the north by the property of Church and Krushna Agree house and Janardhan Shanthate-house and on the south by the said Colbhat Road and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

On SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in Bombay, on the Parel or Bhendy Bazar Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north side there-of and containing by admeasurement 124 square yards be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 319, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road, on the west by the Chibda Gully, on the north by the house of Nana Singayet, on the south by the property of Parsi Edulji and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

On MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the west side thereof containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded on the east by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway, on the north by the property of Peroo Mahomed and on the south by the public drain.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras ground situate on the Byculla and Parel Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the west side of the Byculla Cross Passage registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 332, and bounded on the east by the property of Cursetjee Ayoon, on the west by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the north by the property of Doming De Souza, on the south by the property of Thavar Fasul.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax and Foras ground and garden with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house or bungalow and outhouses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and lying being in Bombay at Parel to Mahim Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road, on the east side thereof and containing by admeasurement 33,477 square yards be the same, little, more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 355, 361, 240, 148, 726 and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the Parel Road, on the north by the property of Gunputrao Sadashivji and Vithoba Pandurang, on the south by the property of Byramji Pestonji Mehta.

On THURSDAY the 26th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Eightly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax and Foras ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-houses temple hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road, on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 500, 542, 543, 590, 592, 36, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road, on the west and north by the property of Jao de Penha, on the south by the property of Hassam Buckbhai.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras ground situate and being in Bombay on the Mahim Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the north side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1755 square yards be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 517, and bounded on the east by the property of Nicolas Gonsalves, on the west by the property of Manual Nunes, on the north by the property of Pedro Nunes and Siams de Souza, and on the south by a public passage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the east by the Batty ground of Pedro Vallo, on the west by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes on the north by the Batty ground of Manuel Murzello, and the south by a water course.

On MONDAY the 30th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground situate at Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1, 12, 114, and 119, and bounded on the east by the property of Ballo Meera, on the west by the property of Vithoba Jeggo Cowles on the north by the oart of Morarji Trimbukji on the south by the oart of Balmbhat Vithal Naigan.

On TUESDAY the 31st day of March, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Twelfthly.—All that piece or parcel or pension tax ground situate and being in Bombay in Memonwada without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,900 square yards be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on the east by Ramdas Bania's house, on the west by the public road leading to Memonwada, on the north by the house of Abba Memon, and on the south by the public road leading to Masjid Bunder.

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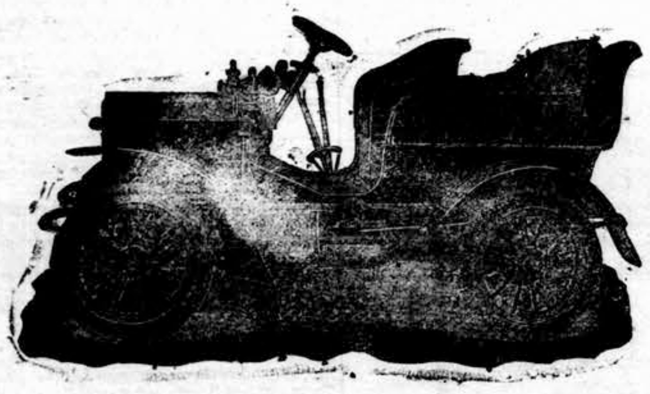
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